

THE Japan Weekly Mail.

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NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged \$1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th October, at H.B.M. Legation, Japan, by the Rev. W. B. Wright, M.A., and subsequently at the Catholic Church, by H. G. Monseigneur Petitjean, Bishop of Myriofite, EMILIO DE OJEDA, Chargé d'Affaires of Spain *a.i.*, son of MANUEL DE OJEDA, of Madrid, to JULIA, second daughter of JOHN HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

Notes of the Week.

WHAT may be going on regarding the Formosa Question no one can tell. It is reported that a meeting of some fifty nobles and ex-daimios has been held at the Mikado's residence, and that they passed a resolution in favour of peace. Perhaps they have also suggested how it is to be attained, otherwise we cannot well see the value of the resolution. No one desires war, we suppose. The great thing is to show that if the Chinese determine on it they will have their work cut out for them. The resolution of this section of the nobles does not tend to produce this impression. But the first meeting of the nobles was nearly ten times as large as that reported to have taken place this week, and was unanimous in its resolution to make any personal sacrifices which might be necessary to support the Government in the event of war.

THE supply of silk-worms' eggs is so greatly in excess of the demand that orders have been given for the destruction of a large number of the *cartons*, the Government repaying to the owners the price of the stamp which represents the tax paid on them. This mode of dealing with the difficulty seems rude; but the question is, How otherwise, or better, could you deal with it? So long as the excessive supply remains in existence, the whole stock is worth little or nothing. A peasant in Europe will not give a *centime* for a card of eggs if he has not, or cannot get, mulberry leaves on which to feed the worms when they are hatched; and no *graineur* or merchant here will give even a *tempo* for a card which it will cost him a franc to send home, and which, however low its first cost, may not realize the charges paid on it. Destroy half the stock and the remainder not only becomes of some value, but can be handled with some confidence. The question is how to save a very large number of people from ruin and destitution, and those who find fault with the means resorted to to effect this

are altogether out of court if they cannot suggest a better solution of it—and this no one has been able as yet to do.

THE bungling which too often attends executions, both here and elsewhere, seems to have been conspicuous at the decapitation of Tazaki Hidechika, the murderer of the late Mr. Haber. The scene, as described in a letter which will be found elsewhere, must have been inexpressibly dreadful; and it is not good that the sense of justice which is appealed to and satisfied by capital punishments, when awarded for adequate offences, should be mingled with and disturbed by the slightest feeling of pity for the criminal.

THE new clauses in the contract made between the British Government and the P. & O. Company have been discussed at home both in Parliament and by the Press. But we have not observed that any attention has been paid to the probable effect of the clause which fines the company for being over, and refuses an allowance for being under, the regulation time. The fines are heavy, and will produce a sense of obligation in the commanders of the vessels to run on when they would otherwise turn back or slacken speed. Take, for instance, the typhoon season in these seas. How often does it not happen that a commander, finding himself approaching a cyclone ahead of him, either stands away from, heaves-to, or actually turns tail to, it; and either course involves the loss of many hours, though it may actually prove the salvation of the ship. The Directors will naturally be inclined to censure the commanders who are behind time and who bring fines on them; while these commanders may only be obeying the dictates of the simplest nautical prudence. There are seasons when dense fogs are very prevalent both on this coast and on the coast of China, and the greatest caution is necessary to avoid accidents at such times. But if a steamer is a little behind her time in starting—as she may easily be from the late arrival of the steamer before her—the commander will be inclined to push on, to save the company from the fine, and himself from the censure it will bring on him. Will not all this tend to reduce the safety of these steamers, and to endanger life and property? And the commander stands between two fires. The Merchant Seaman's Act obliges him to take extraordinary precautions in the face of extraordinary dangers, and threatens him with an action for manslaughter in case of fatal accident unless he can prove that he has taken them. What wonder if some commander, with grim humour and Shakspeare at his fingers' ends, says with Launcelot,

Thus when I shun Scylla, your father, I fall into Charybdis, your mother.

THE sale of the steamer *Charles Albert* to the Japanese Government was completed, and the ship transferred, to-day. The price paid was \$120,000.

THE case of J. Davison & Co. v. The Oriental Bank has been adjourned until after the departure of the American mail, so that we are unable to give the report of it this week.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

WRITING from Hakodate on the 27th ultimo, a Correspondent of the *Japan Gazette* gives the following account of the execution of the murderer of Mr. Haber:

On Friday evening, notice was given to the Consuls that at 9 o'clock A.M. of the day following Tazaki Hidechika would be sentenced for the murder of the late Mr. Haber, Acting Germ-

an Consul at this port, and that he would be executed at ten o'clock, in the jail enclosure.

The sentence was read at the Saibansho, in the presence of the Foreign Consuls, Chief of Foreign Affairs and Chief of Police. The prisoner was made to kneel with his head about four inches from the floor so that he would not see the Judge.

It was agreed by Minister Von Brandt and the Japanese authorities at Yedo that Tazaki Hidechika should be executed privately within the prison walls, believing that the ends of justice would be best promoted by this course, as the prisoner might, if any opportunity was offered, exhibit unseemly bravado.

In bowing to signify that he understood, he struck his head against the floor, and as soon as his sentence was pronounced he was rudely shoved out of the door, which was banged after him with great violence, the officer seeming to think that noise served to make the scene impressive.

The prisoner was carried to the place of execution in a kago (?) (kango) guarded by twelve policemen. Inside, and in one corner of the prison enclosure, was a kind of small court surrounded by a high wall and fence. At one side sat the witnesses, consisting only of the three Foreign Consuls and several native officers.

In the middle, was a trench about six inches deep and three feet in length. The murderer was soon brought in blindfolded, and made to kneel on a mat, by the side of the trench; an officer then loosed his cords and tucked the clothes down about the neck, laid bare one knee, and arranged the hair, during which time prisoner occasionally mumbled something, apparently addressed to the executioner, giving directions about his clothes. He looked pale but did not seem much concerned.

Two executioners stood by with their swords which were dipped in water. First executioner advanced and struck, missing his aim and hitting below the neck, close to the shoulders; the body fell forward, with the head in the trench, seeming to suffer much. A second blow was struck, and then the assistant executioner advanced and delivered a heavy blow, which being unsuccessful, a fourth attempt to sever the head from the body was made but failed. One executioner then took the head by the hair, and commenced to saw the head off with his sword in a most horrible manner, but was stopped by the chief officer. Water was thrown on the face, and, in order to show the face to the witnesses, the head not being entirely severed it was necessary to partially lift the body up with it.

The body was covered with a mat, and Tazaki Hidechika had met his due reward.

The time occupied by the decapitation was about two minutes.

As the head was not severed from the body as per sentence and according to Japanese custom, the question may be raised as to whether the failure was intentional or not, as Hidechika may have preferred to suffer more to having his head cut entirely off, as to the Japanese idea of disgrace I am ignorant.

Notice of the execution was posted in one place, written in Japanese.

THERE was no performance at Signor Chiarini's Circus last evening. To night Senorita Palomini, whose graceful equitation in acts of the *manège* we have had frequent occasion to notice, will take her benefit. It is to be hoped that the weather may be favourable and that a good house will reward the efforts of the fair bénéficiaire.

We have to acknowledge the September number of *Punch*, which though smaller in volume than many of its recent predecessors, contains a fair amount of local allusion and humorous cartoons. The "Exodus of the Lawyers;" the "Canoe Club;" the "Spread Eagle;" the "Spider's Web," and "Bar Sells" have afforded the artist opportunities for displaying his power of burlesque, while the reading matter is better than usual.

A trial trip of the P.M. S. S. Co's steamer *China* was made in the Bay of Yedo to-day. A large number of guests have been invited, and the clearness of the weather affords every promise of an enjoyable day.

Mr. A. Gibson, Solicitor, son of the Revd. H. Gibson, Rector of Tyfield, Essex has been admitted to practise in H.B.M. Provincial Court, Japan. Mr. Gibson is understood to have taken a high position on his examination.

THE audience at the Circus was temporarily disturbed on Thursday evening by the outbreak of a fire in a house near the

Saibansho; but it was soon got under and the extension of it was prevented. The house is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the Telegraph Office. The destruction of property was small.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the departure of the steamers *Vancouver* and *Great Republic* from San Francisco, the former on the 19th September and the latter on the 2nd instant, and, of the arrival of the *Colorado*, which sailed hence on the 12th September, on the 2nd instant. The *Vasco de Gama* may be expected to leave San Francisco on or about the 17th instant. The cargo of tea, taken by the *Colima* for New York, was delivered there in forty-four days from Yokohama.

THE persistency with which the burglars resort to the stores of Messrs. North & Co. the druggists, would seem to argue the existence of a strong desire for self-preservation much at variance, it must be admitted, with the risky profession which they pursue. Cod-liver oil, we are told, may in time accomplish the physical regeneration of the race inhabiting these islands; and it is not improbable that, as the dog seeks his purge in the meadow or the goat of the Andes its febrifuge in the bark of the young Cinchona, our larcenous professionals may be goaded to crime by the hope of securing the health-giving iodine. That they should get through a Chubb's lock five times in succession furnishes, on this supposition, a valuable testimonial to the virtues of the foreign Pharmacopeia.

WE learn that Mr. Nacayama, Consul-General for Japan in Italy, has been recalled home with, it is understood, the intention of inviting him to take a place in the Council.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, despatched 6th Oct. 1874.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Ziegler & Co.	16	—	—
Wilkin & Robison... ..	22	—	—
Reiss & Co.	32	—	—
Bolmida, G... ..	10	7	—
Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.	11	—	—
Strachan & Thomas	42	—	—
St'c Franco Japonaise	30	—	—
Siber & Brennwald	16	—	—
Sundries	204	55	—
	274	164	7

Total 445 bales.

102 cases silk-worms' eggs.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

October 7th, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 4th October, 1874.

Passengers,.....	38,835.	Amount.....	\$9,167.85
Goods, Parcels, &c.....			827.36
Total.....			\$9,995.21

Average per mile per week \$555.20.

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week 1873.

Passengers,....	24,301.	Amount.....	\$7,212.82
Goods, Parcels, &c.....			568.22

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 20th September, 1874.

Passengers, 16,478.	Amount.....	Yen 4,071.295.
Luggage, Parcels, &c.		69.98.

Total Amount..... Yen 4,141.275.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.

A larger number of people than have so far, at least, as we know, ever come together in Yokohama under one roof, attended the performance given by Signor Chiarini on Thursday night for the benefit of the General Hospital. Not only was the whole foreign settlement there; considerable numbers of the Yedo residents were also present, and everyone must have felt surprise at the extraordinary number of foreigners who came together on the occasion. There was not a vacant seat in the house. Nor were the attractions which brought this large assembly together unworthy of it. Signor Chiarini's Circus has certainly made good its claim to be by far the most remarkable establishment of the kind which has ever visited this place. Its resources, its extent, the variety of the entertainment provided, the really noble stud of horses trained to an astonishing degree of perfection, the acrobatic feats, the dashing or graceful riding of the various members of the *Troupe*, the orderly organization, the propriety and excellent management which characterize it, combine to produce an *ensemble* as admirable as it is creditable to the proprietor.

The entertainment of last night embraced many of the best resources of the establishment, and was received with more than ordinary satisfaction by the audience. Never were there so many *encore's*, or was better justification for them. The extent of the audience seemed to throw even an unusual amount of spirit into the performers, and a remarkable success attended their efforts. Where there was so much, and all was so good, it becomes impossible to enumerate and would be invidious to particularize. But the performances of the juvenile members of the establishment yesterday evening really demand particular mention. The riding of Madle. Marie Olivieri in the *Fuga del Amor*, was full of courage and spirit, and the whole audience recalled her repeatedly before the curtain to applaud and acknowledge her triumphs. The feats of Senorita Belen Cuba with the little Jose Chiarini, were not only striking as instances of fine horsemanship, but we venture to think that the appearance of the engaging child, whether riding alone, or, at least, unsupported, or afterwards, fearlessly going through his part in the arms of the Senorita went to the heart of the audience, and added an unusual tenderness to the enthusiasm of its applause. Not less striking were the feats of the young Corsican postboy, Tommy Leon, in driving his four ponies on bare back at full speed. His appearance, courage and adroitness excited universal admiration, and he performed his feat with a success which amply justified it.

We should fail in our duty were we to leave unrecorded the warm thanks of this settlement to Signor Chiarini for the assistance he has afforded the General Hospital by giving this entertainment in its benefit, and we may observe that the ready manner in which it was done lent an additional grace to the act. We may also be permitted to express a hope that when Signor Chiarini, in accordance with custom, announces his own benefit, an audience as large as that which attended last night will be ready to acknowledge, not only the merits of his excellent performances, but the debt of gratitude we owe him for the generous benefaction to one of our most important public institutions which must result from the entertainment of yesterday evening.

TIENTSIN.

There is not much that is new in the political and diplomatic world. His Excellency Yanagiwara, the minister plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the court of Peking, and his suite, reached the capital, as your readers are no doubt aware, on the 31st July last, and took up his residence in the French Hotel, close to the French Legation. On the 13th Aug. five of the chiefs of the Tsung-li yamun, and two of the secondary men of the Yamun, called upon H. E., and the visit lasted over three hours. On the 17th of the same month H. E. returned the call, when it is rumoured the chiefs of the Tsung-li yamun admitted that one of their body, last year, had said to his Excellency Soyeshima—the then Japanese minister—at one of their meetings with him, that the Chinese Government had no control over the aborigines

of Formosa, and that, if his Excellency felt so inclined, he could proceed there and punish them for the wrongs which were made the subject of complaint; but they asserted that this statement was merely an off-hand observation during a friendly conversation, and could not be construed, nor was it ever intended, to be official, as an expression of the policy of the Chinese Government, or of their readiness to cede any portion of their power over the island, which forms part of their territory. His Excellency Yanagiwara then acquainted the chiefs of the Yamun that H. M. the Tenno had just appointed a High Commissioner to come to Peking, specially to confer with the Central Government on the question, and that he must refer them to him for the views of his Government, and beg to be excused for declining to make any remarks at present on their observations.

His Excellency Okubo, the Japanese High Commissioner in question, arrived at Peking on the 9th instant, and judging from the present aspect of the relations of the two countries, would probably lose no time in conferring with the chiefs of the Tsung-li yamun.

I have an impression that the difficulty chiefly arose from a lack of knowledge on the part of the Yamun chiefs of the relative geographical positions of Formosa and Japan—that is to say, of the proximity of the two places to each other; for in their minds, last year, Formosa lying to the south, and Japan to the east of China, the two places were far separate from each other. This may have led them to suppose that, notwithstanding what Soyeshima said, Japan would never attempt to send an expedition to Formosa to punish a few aborigines; and they thus considered it their best policy, and likely to save their country expense and the Government trouble, to reply simply to his Excellency as they did. If it had for a moment crossed their minds that Japan was practically Formosa's neighbour, and could easily send an expedition to the island, they would no doubt have promptly replied by a solemn declaration that China would take instant measures to exterminate the aborigines, and thus prevent future calamities.

The question may be put, what are the relative positions, in respect to undertaking warlike measures, of the two Governments, at this hour?

Japan has on land a considerable body of men, who have been trained, (and, I have been given to understand, efficiently trained) in Western drill and tactics, and she has an armament of breechloading rifles, pistols and cannon. On the water she has some officers who were educated in the British navy, and a considerable body of men trained, drilled, and armed after the same model; these men are on board two ironclad and some wooden war steamers. We now hear also that she has ironclads in England which are nearly ready to sail for Japan.

China has, at a few of the open ports, a large body of men who have been trained, but I have yet to learn efficiently so, under foreign instructors; and who are armed chiefly with muzzle-loading rifles, cannon, &c. On the water she has some officers who have been partially educated by foreign naval officers at Foochow; a small body of men partially trained and armed as foreign sailors. These men are on board some seventeen or twenty wooden war steamers, chiefly of the gunboat class, and built in China. A telegram of 31st Aug. states that China is in treaty for a Danish ironclad, but this vessel cannot arrive out for some months, and within that period many events will have taken place, which may make her unavailable in the present emergency. The two Japanese iron-clads now in Eastern waters could in a naval engagement annihilate China's wooden fleet, so the latter cannot contend against Japan on the ocean at present. Should war break out, she would consequently find it extremely difficult to keep up communications between her troops in Formosa and on the mainland.—N. C. Daily News.

THE FUTURE.

THERE can hardly be a more serious subject offered for the consideration of the mercantile part of this community than the future prospects of that trade which they are here to prosecute. They have left the great stream of European life behind them, and have accepted, whether more or less willingly, matters little, their lot in Japan. They have launched their craft on these seas, and whether or not they make fair weather of it must be for them an absolutely vital question. The world is getting full, or, at all events, fuller, every day, the struggle for existence keener and fiercer. The hard law of natural selection has no bowels. Neither virtue nor weakness avails to make it relent, and, as it is sharp, it is also as cold, as steel. The difficulty men experience in finding congenial or even any employment away from the sphere in which they are known and have laboured, increases rapidly, and in choosing this sphere they now do it for a better or worse, which hardly admits of subsequent divorce. The soil in which we are planted in the early part of our working career, must be reckoned on as that in which we shall pass out lives, and if it is barren, one there is, but small help for us. And yet, what are the prospects of this trade to the prosecution of which many of us are so deeply pledged? They are hardly of a nature to make our future easy, promising, or to raise many hopes of that comfortable retirement to our native land which is usually extended as the inducement to spend abroad that portion of our lives when the sense of enjoyment of the pleasures which Europe affords is keenest, and the absence of them most felt.

Considering how willing the earth is to yield, man in this country is far poorer than he needs be, and his misery is much of his own making. Harsh and political or economical legislation is responsible for most of his poverty, and the misfortune is that much of his bad law-making represents a choice of the lesser of two evils. There are many good laws which wise men know ought to be passed, but the passing of which would simply produce revolution and entail worse evils than their absence generates. Take, for instance, the late return on the part of this Government to the restriction on the export of grain. From the symptoms visible so far, at least, as they could be known to foreigners, when this restriction, after being rescinded for over a year, was re-imposed, we incline to think that the Government pursued the wisest course. But the necessity was not the less lamentable, and, when times are more propitious, we hope it will even strain its power to declare the export free again. And this brings us to the germ of our opening remarks: What can be done in this country to increase its trade, for the benefit both of it and ourselves?

If we look back into the early accounts given of Japan by European travellers or residents, whether Kämpfer, Adams, or the old Jesuit fathers, we must be struck by one great fact in the existence of which they all coincide, viz.: the dense population of this country. Even admitting that they did not stray far from the Tokaido, and that this high-way has always been far more thickly peopled than the rest of the country, there is still a fair amount of evidence that an abundant population existed in these islands. The old gazetteers, encyclopedias and school-books invariably put it down at from thirty to forty millions, and though doubtless they copied from each other, there must have been original sources of information, which, whether more or less accurate, are not to be thrown over hastily or without good reason. But let us say there has been an average population on these islands for the past

five hundred years of twenty millions of human beings, what have they been about? What great cities or towns are there?—we do not speak of aggregations of human beings so much as of their habitations, public works, public buildings and monuments. We shall not deny that something is to be seen. There are a few fine temples, castles, and specimens of masonry; there are some outlines of public works of third rate order; a large number of boats and junks; there is an abundance of very admirably cultivated land, and an abundance of waste land; there is a small amount of metal, more or less worked, above ground—very small as it appears to us—there is a small quantity of books; and beyond this there is little, except a vast army of officials. And here dies apparently the whole secret. The privileged classes, either civil or military, have eaten up all the savings of the people. In the sense in which wealth exists in England, or France, or Italy, or even in Germany and Switzerland, which are certainly not rich countries, there is little trace of it here. Contrast Japan even with China. It is hardly too much to say that the labour expended on the walls of the cities of China, on the Great Wall, the Grand Canal, and the network of canals throughout the south and middle of the Empire, would have been enough to construct all the railways in the world, tunnels, bridges and all; and these works remain as monuments of the industry of the Chinese people. Over a proportionate square mileage what have we in this country to set against the fruits of this industry? There is but one answer: little, indeed. The wealth in the single line of shops and warehouses between Cornhill and the end of Regent Street would buy up the whole of Yedo, possibly five times over. But what has been the condition of England during the past five hundred years, especially as regards her population? She certainly has not had an average of more than ten millions of people during this period, and the foundations of all her greatness and almost incalculable wealth were laid when she had only five millions.

That the Japanese know and deplore the absence of accumulated wealth in the country is certain; but it may largely be doubted whether they are agreed as to the remedy for it. That many of them are imbued with the idea of rendering the country independent of other lands, even for the production of articles which Japan has no aptitude for manufacturing or producing, and which other countries can produce far more cheaply, is also certain. It is equally certain that this will lead to many fruitless experiments and a great waste of money. Indeed, it has already done so. We see iron-works erected which can either not be worked at all, or only worked at a loss; glass-works are being constructed which can only lead to the same result; and we may be certain that until clearer views on these subjects are taken by the more enterprising, hopeful or venturesome of the Japanese, they will continue to throw away their money in this manner. All this tends to diminish the stock of wealth in the country, available for really reproductive investment, and no one who wishes the country well, or is personally interested in its prosperity, can see these mistakes without serious regret. In their too eager desire to imitate the European nations, the Japanese seem to forget that there are economical laws which forbid their doing so in many important directions. Let them, by all means, take from us such knowledge or example as will be of service to them. But it is a ruinous delusion for them to think that because we carry on certain profitable commercial operations, they must necessarily be able to do the same. If, instead of running wild-goose chases after glass or iron works, they would turn

their attention to the means by which their really great industry, the cultivation of rice, could be made an available means for increasing the national wealth, we might all cherish hopes of seeing the prosperity, and, with it, the external trade, of the country increase rapidly. One of the great present misfortunes arising from the past history of Japan is that its industry is so greatly limited by its want of capital. 'Every addition to capital gives to labour either additional employment, or additional remuneration; enriches either the country or the labouring class. If it finds additional hands to set to work, it increases the aggregate of produce: if only the same hands, it gives them a larger share of it; and perhaps, even in this case, by stimulating them to greater exertion, augments the produce itself.'

We incline to think that the future prosperity of this country will depend more upon the increase of its rice and silk cultivation than anything else. From its mines of the precious metals we anticipate little or no profit; little from those of iron; much more from those of coal; while the expenses incurred by the search for these metals and the working of their beds will be considerable. But if the present price of silk gives the producer a profit, as we imagine it certainly does, and the present price of rice does the same, a large market for both could be found and the country correspondingly enriched.

SILK-CULTURE IN AUSTRALIA.

IT is not surprising that the attention of the enterprising race who are peopling Australia should be turned towards the cultivation of silk. The peculiarly fascinating nature of the industry, the employment it affords and the wealth it promises combine with a fine climate and a fertile soil to tempt the colonist to its pursuit, and it is not easy to overrate the benefits which success in such an industry would bring to the New World of the southern hemisphere. A letter published elsewhere in our columns treats of this subject with some fulness, and shows that some at least of the problems which the attempt to acclimatize the industry in Australia involves, have received the attention of its writer. But we fear that it betrays something more of the ardour and enthusiasm of an amateur than the serious consideration of a responsible economist, and glad as we should be to see this industry take root and flourish in Australia, we think that some important difficulties have been overlooked by Mr. HARRISON to which we would now briefly draw attention.

He seems to us, then, first to err in imagining that the cultivation of the mulberry and the rearing of silk-worms can be made the sole or principal means of subsistence of the agricultural settler. The same idea animated the settlers of California, and both the State Government and the people acted upon it. But they soon discovered their mistake, and the Australians will do the same if they make it. The agriculturist proper can make agriculture his profession and rely upon its maintaining him, because he can grow on his land many varieties of produce suitable for his sustenance, in obedience to the manifold wants of himself or those who surround him. If one crop fails he can resort to another to make amends for it. But the silk crop is an extremely precarious one, and nowhere in the world does the agriculturist repose the whole hopes of the year on this crop alone.

The quantity of silk annually placed upon the European markets is supplied by the various silk-growing countries in the following proportions, (*vide Moniteur des Soies*, 26th April, 1874:—)

Italy.....	87 per cent.
China (North).....	28 "
China (South).....	8 "
France	8 "
Bengal.....	7 "
Japan.....	6 "
Spain	2 "
Persia and The Levant.....	4 "

And this proportion to the supply of Europe may be considered as giving some idea of the proportionate production of each country. Now, it is a well known fact that, in each of these countries, the silk crop comprises the aggregate production of a multitude of cultivators, large and small, who produce a great many other things besides, and it may be assumed as a rule, admitting perhaps of no exception, that the silk-culture is essentially, and cannot but be, an *auxiliary culture*. If cotton, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, indigo, &c., are made the objects of special culture, it is chiefly by the application of large capital. But no capital has yet been found bold enough to make a silk crop its sole stake, and to undertake, in new countries, to compete with the social and agricultural conditions and organization of such countries as China, Italy, France or Japan. In 1871 it was commonly said in San Francisco,—“The mulberry thrives admirably in California, and we may command any amount of Chinese labour for its cultivation. Our production of silk may be ensured by the union of these two conditions.” The first part of the proposition was true, and the second may also be true: but the inference drawn from these premises was unsound and is now acknowledged to be so.

In the same strain of thought Mr. HARRISON says:—“It is of the utmost importance at the beginning to divest the silk-growing industry of the complex character which writers in general ascribe to it, and render it as attractive as possible by its very simplicity, &c.” Here is a grave error. The fact is that silk-growing requires, during two months of the year, the most skilled, undivided and devoted labour and attention. Are these to be expected from common hired labour? and at what price will new and thinly populated countries attract skilled and devoted labour for two months every year? Is the coincidence unsuggestive that the countries which are thickly peopled, or which send forth emigrants, are those which produce silk, while those which are sparsely populated and do not send forth emigrants produce none? The facts which have come to light during the past year regarding the emigration from America, and which are among the most extraordinary and ominous facts of the day in their economical and political bearings, hardly encourage the idea that the conditions of California are such as to promise an extension of the silk-growing industry. Has not the immigration to California ceased too soon? And is not the dearth of labour, so adverse to her interest, indicative of the growing antagonism of West and East, which will hardly conduce to the successful prosecution of this much desired industry? Acknowledged facts and all antecedent probabilities seem to show that—under favourable climatic conditions, of course—the power of producing silk bears a direct ratio to the density and settled condition of the population of a country. Under this condition alone can the art of silk-growing become a living tradition in every peasant's family, and we have seen that such a tradition alone will generate a cheap, skilled, and devoted labour.

Mr. HARRISON's want of familiarity with his subject, regarded from a broad economical point of view, is illustrated not only by his overlooking the primordial conditions of silk-growing, but by other of his statements. He speaks

of England as a market for cocoons. But England has no need for them because the art of silk-reeling can only exist in silk-producing countries, and England can produce no silk. He states that the silk crop in Australia is autumnal, and that the silk-worms' eggs which are its last living fruits, would, if shipped by mail steamer in January, reach Europe in good time for the European crop, which is a vernal one. Further on he adds, that the best breed of the *Bombyx mori* being annual—which is quite true—the eggs produced by worms hatched in Australia in September will only produce life in September of the following year. The conclusion obviously is that they would be useless for the European crop in April or May. They would hatch in September; but there is no autumnal silk crop in Europe. Autumnal silk crops in Europe have been attempted from eggs the natural hatching of which in spring has been artificially delayed till the autumn. But these attempts have been abandoned because the plucking of the autumnal leaves of the mulberry was found to be injurious to the tree, and because the vintage and other agricultural pursuits left no time for the rearing of the silk-worms.

Nor is Mr. HARRISON more fortunate in his enumeration of the three other sorts of silk-worms which he imagines might be acclimatised and cultivated in Australia. The *Bombyx Ricini*, *B. Cynthia*, and *B. Yama mai*, after having engaged the attention of theists and learned societies in Europe during the disease of the *B. mori*, have long been relegated to the domain of mere hobbydom.

We need hardly add that in making the above remarks we have been actuated solely by a desire to prevent the loss and disappointment which would inevitably overtake the colonists of Australia, at least in their present condition, from the pursuit of this industry. Mr. HARRISON's sincerity in urging it upon his fellow-colonists can be doubted by no one who reads his letter. But we regard his views as very erroneous, and we may be of service both to him and them by stating the reasons why we do so.

REVIEW.

It is quite impossible for anyone residing in the East to keep *au courant* with the new music published in Europe, or even to gain any very definite idea of the vast number of composers whose works are issued in such portentous quantities by the German, French and even English music-publishers. Nay, more than this. It is difficult, if not impossible, for him to follow the developments of music in Europe, and to estimate the extent to which the modern writers are leaving the track pursued by the old masters. But it must be clear to anyone at all interested in such questions, that the departure from this track is wide and yearly becoming wider. The school which now exists seems to us to have originated with Schumann, to whom the art of music is indebted for discoveries of effects wholly unknown before his time. He showed, as it were, the position of new mines of musical wealth, and the method of working them. But his influence has been largely superseded by that of Richard Wagner, a man of prodigious genius, who seems to overshadow almost all the rising composers, and to leave the impress of his mind upon nearly every one of them. It would be wholly presumptuous for us to attempt any analysis of his mind or his school, nor do we think that it is yet possible to estimate with any accuracy the effect his works will have upon the future of music. His first work of any importance was his *Rienzi*, produced about the year 1843, when he was *Kapellmeister* in Dresden; but we should doubt whether he now sets any store by it, or even if he would sanction its performance by his own presence. And, certainly, the sober world was appalled by its extravagance, denuded by the blare of its trum-

pets and trombones, and outraged by its scornful disregard of the precepts and example of the great masters. But when *Tannhäuser* appeared, with its poetical and romantic story and libretto, its gorgeous *spectacle*, its deep symbolism, and its powerful appeal through the lower to the higher side of our emotional nature, the world felt, and was fain to acknowledge, that, whether right or wrong in his theories, and whether destined, as he boasted, to turn the whole current of music into a new channel, Wagner was a genius of a high, possibly of the highest, order. Nor was this impression produced merely by the qualities we have named which belong to this work. The music was different from anything ever before heard. From the overture, which taxed the powers of the best trained orchestras in the world, through the parts allotted to the principal singers and which equally taxed their powers, through the mysterious choruses which seemed at first to burden the memory of the singers with unrelated sequences of musical sounds, down to the very *finale*, the audience and performers could hardly imagine that they were being appealed to in the same language as that employed by Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. But they began at least to acknowledge that they had been under the spell of a great magician, the nature of whose power, indeed, they could not understand, but against whom the petty criticism of the stalls and boxes was like a discharge of peas against Ehrenbreitstein. They had failed to take the true measure of the musician; they had seen a star and mistaken it for a wandering fire or casual beacon; they had seen a mountain afar off and judged it to be a mere hillock. Then came *Lohengrin*, afterwards *Der Fliegende Holländer*, and last of all, *Tristan und Isolde*—the same spirit of romanticism characterising each of them, and each exhibiting the same power and creating the same bewilderment. And now, when Wagner has passed his grand climacteric, and the nations are one by one doing him homage; when his fame has become European, or, in order that we too may share in the honour of acknowledging it, let us say, world-wide; and when the snow on the heights of the volcano typifies the trace Time's hand has laid on his head; he sees his works placed side by side with those of the greatest masters, and a generation rising up which refuses to give them lower rank. What the world may say of these works a hundred years hence, it is now wholly impossible to say. Many imagine that we have entered upon the decadence of musical art, and that Wagner has accelerated the pace at which we are travelling on the road. Others deny this, and think that even Beethoven and Mozart are but as the Moses and Joshua who have led us to the Promised Land—the land which is yet destined to produce its Elijah, its David and Isaiah, and to possess a temple of which the old tabernacle was but the poor antitype.

But, by the side of this great writer of whom we have spoken, there exists a class of men who feel his influence, perhaps, but whose minds are too definitely moulded and coloured by Nature to permit of the destruction of their own individuality, and whose works are like the beautiful flowers one meets on the mountains, unconscious of their beauty, born to blush unseen, and careless whether or not they attract admiration. He who is fortunate enough to have his imagination kindled by the grandeur of the mountain, and his emotions quickened at the same time by the appeal of the flower, enjoys a double pleasure. There is no need to contrast or compare the two. Each has its own seat of power and its own court of appeal, and neither can deny the claim of the other to admiration and affection.

A small bouquet of these flowers, grown within the shadow of these towering heights, has just come into our hands, and has given us so much pleasure that we would gladly tell our readers where they too may find and enjoy it. It consists of a number of small pieces, of very easy execution, though demanding entire accuracy if all their beauties are to be realized, called by the title in our foot-note. They have assumed the pleasant form of duets—a form so grateful to the real lover of music, owing to the enhancement of his pleasure arising from the addition of sympathetic accompaniment—and as they are numbered *Op. 88* among the works of the composer, we may assume that they have been preceded by much that, if known, would be equally grateful. There appear to be three books, though we have only two of them before us; but

* *Pièces faciles à quatre Mains par A. Loeschhorn. 8 Livres. Op. 88.*

these contain so much that is new, graceful, delicate and refined, that it were selfishness to withhold a mention of them, or omit to tell where others may find the same pleasures these works have afforded us. Specially valuable are they for the musical education of young people, if only to wean them from the vulgar trivialities which are largely responsible for the great insensibility the majority particularly of girls evince for the true beauties of music. These beauties must, of course, be pointed out by an intelligent teacher, and the mind and emotions of the pupil should be educated up to an appreciation of their real meaning and merit. When this is done successfully, the music lesson loses half its tedium, and becomes a powerful agent in evoking that sense of the presence and power of beauty which goes so far to idealize human life, and to throw over its incidents and accompaniments, its aims, its pleasures and pursuits, a complexion which not only reconciles us to them, but throws its own glow over everything which approaches it.

Taking Book I. first, we open it at a little piece in the key of G Major, of entire simplicity in construction, yet so graceful in its outline, and so prettily coloured in its harmonies, that it is a perfect model of simple music. It floats along like a gossamer on a spring morning, catching the sun as it goes, rising and falling as the breeze may take it, and settling gently after its careless flight, it matters little where. The next is an *allegro agitato* in six-eight time, in which the emotion is but young and not capable of depth or continuance. But it is real and true; it has no low aims or vulgar extravagance; it is chaste and refined, rising up in a pure heart, and colouring with a blush of modesty which has neither shame nor the need of it. We must pass over No. 3 with a mere note of admiration for it, and stop a moment at the little piece in B major which follows it. What graceful ease in motion, what delicate and subtle colouring it possesses, what sweet and tender thought! Take away all the composer's directing marks as to how it should be played, where the rise and fall of the tone should come, in what time it should be taken, what notes require special accentuation; and yet, so well defined is the meaning, that these would all come of their own accord. It would be impossible to err in its interpretation, or to resist the gentle force of its sweet appeal, and we have rarely met with a piece of music which told its own tale so plainly and winningly.

Book II. opens with a delightful little work in the key of A minor, remarkable for a kind of twilight effect—which is thoughtful and full tender beauty. As the light wanes, star after star appears, and night, bringing with it fuller beauty, and the silence which conduces to the deepest enjoyment of it, reveals the heavens in all their calm glory.

Passing again over No. 6, and omitting No. 8, though recommending both as specimens of admirable writing, we must conclude our little tribute to this graceful music with a few words upon No. 7. The melody, which hardly goes beyond that of a shepherd's pipe, is simple in the extreme, and so artless that it is difficult to discover the secret of its beauty. But, of such simple beauty it is surely a perfect specimen, while the tinge of a pensive melancholy which it bears, like a similar expression on a beautiful face, greatly enhances its attractions. To us it irresistibly recalls the lower slopes of the Alps on the Italian side at decline of day; the calm and content, the low murmur of the way-side streamlet, the shepherd-boy's flute, the tinkle of the sheep-bell, and the deepening colour of the fields as the sun disappears behind the mountains.

What is the strange bewitching secret of this beautiful art, which, in this land of weary exile, can conjure up landscapes of immortal beauty, and scatter flowers of sweetest fragrance, turn the briar into the myrtle and the thorn into the rose? Shall we ever know?

TRAINING NOTES.

Pony training is now being actively carried on, and the early riser in his morning walk or ride meets with strings of Japanese and Chinese ponies either coming or going to what is and will be for the next month the great scene of local attraction, the Race-course. Certainly, if the number of ponies could guarantee a promising meeting, we may hope for as good three days sport on the 5th, 6th and 7th November, as we have ever had or, indeed, are ever likely to have, and now that "slow work" is over and "canters" are the order of the day, one can enjoy the morning cup of coffee or tea provided for subscribers in the Paddock.

The liberal offer of two hundred dollars from the fund, added to a sweepstake of twenty dollars, for each nomination, has brought forth some very promising looking Japanese griffins for the Yokohama Derby, and amongst the likely ones we cannot help taking a strong fancy to that one of Mr. Nicolas which, though not yet officially named, is known as the "Painted One."

Mr. Morrison and Mr. Mason are also said to have good likely ponies for this race, but it is as yet too early to make any decided selections.

Typhoon appears to be as well as ever, but looks somewhat lighter than when he distinguished himself so much at the last meeting. *Lodi*, having hurt his eye lately, is not well enough for training at present; but his stable companion *Ma-hetz* is in fine form. Mr. Von Zitzau appears to have weeded his stable out of a lot of useless but pretty ponies, and rumour says he has some very fast ones in their place; however, his style of training by candle light, or at least before daylight, precludes the possibility of any one seeing his ponies gallop. *Tim Whiffler* has but little chance this meeting, as he is penalised for his two wins last Spring, and will meet ponies of a much better stamp than himself.

As to the China ponies, most of them seem in good fettle, especially *Dibs* and *Crusader*; *Dirie* looks heavy, but, as is well-known, is better than he looks.

Mr. Morrison has a slashing pony in *Jasakeed*, but *Doubloon* hardly has that style about him that one might expect for such a crack as he proved himself last Shanghai meeting. *Roanoke* is a puzzle to all; but is evidently improving. *Calabar*, late of the Tartan stable, has only just appeared from Yedo, and hardly looks as if the change of air had proved beneficial. *Lingerer* seems to be much improved, and goes much more freely than during last training.

Mr. Radley's new China ponies are all very good looking, especially *Glencoe* and *Picayune*; the former has a fine style of galloping, whilst the latter has overcome that extreme timidity which was noticed on his first appearing here. *Pice* has more enemies than friends, because his forelegs are decidedly puffy, to say the least of it. He is a pony with an enormous head. *Ivanhoe* gets plenty of work, and does not look quite so fat as in the spring.

In the so-called Mystery or Homura Road Stable, *Gambler*, *Saxon* and another white pony are strong additions to an already powerful stable, and the public appear to have spotted all these ponies as the winners of several, if not of the majority, of races on the programme. We hope, however, that the various other owners will not become dispirited, for as the old proverb says, "there's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip." Two Mongolian griffins trained by a French gentleman, are getting plenty of work, but they look somewhat light for this severe course. The programme, with the exception, as is natural, of one or two inveterate grumblers, apparently gives general satisfaction; it has been made for the many and has a judicious amount of exclusions in it, giving all a chance. Indeed, Japan griffins have no less than three races, and as the entries close next Friday, sporting men have not much more time for trying mobs of unruly griffins. But still, we expect to find the nominations in the Yokohama Derby nearly all accepted, and the race itself prove most interesting and exciting, although each individual owner doubtless thinks he can walk off with the prize many lengths ahead of the rest of the field.

"A GERONIMO KILLED A LEONE."

The Thumping Legacy.

To the Westward of the ancient capital of the Tycoons lies a picturesque and straggling suburb, of so antiquated an appearance that it is impossible to regard it otherwise than as the very oldest part of the old city of Yedo. Innumerable signs of age everywhere present themselves, and that the inhabitants of the locality are in no wise out of keeping with their surroundings will be noticed by the wayfarer who, by accident or design, may have penetrated into this unfrequented and out of way region. Not that time has dealt otherwise than kindly with the place or people,—he it remarked—but, tread he never so lightly, his footprints cannot be entirely concealed, and enough and to spare remain to enable the antiquarian to estimate thereby the age of the city—or, indeed, for the matter of that, of the island itself perhaps—as a geologist calculates the date of the creation from Time's fingerings on a rock. For, independently of the antiquated nature of the architecture, and the quaint and homely dress of the inhabitants, their daily customs and superstitions have the unmistakable smack of age, and their familiar sayings and traditions savour of that remote period which preceded the introduction of the Chinese character and literature, when, depending not on paper for their transmission but passing along from mouth, they so inscribed themselves in the memories of the people, that, though modified and altered by succeeding influences, it is true, the original ground-work still remains to proclaim their ancient origin. In a recess where the busiest street of this locality—each poor bartering as is here effected need not indeed the reader to conceive a bustling thoroughfare—temporarily enlarges itself to embrace a dozen-shaped cluster of buildings, stands a lonely house—not lonely from want of neighbours, be it said, but lonely from its strange contrast to the signs of life around it. Lonely by reason of its very propinquity to the infant school,—at right angles to which it stands—lonely from its silent and deserted appearance, prison-like and chill even in the joyous time of spring and the glowing heats of summer. And yet, that it is not untenanted is plain enough, for it is always clean and in excellent repair. Nor is its exterior indicative of straitened means, or that proud reserve of genteel poverty which might induce its owners to maintain a strict seclusion. Far from it, for it has a particularly well-to-do appearance. It is none of your out-at-elbows looking tenements, patched and propped up here and there, but a substantial sturdy-looking building, safe from storm and earthquake, and carrying about it from ridge-tile to foundation an air of ease and opulence, from which a large and shiny-looking fire-proof storehouse in no wise detracts. Such an exterior has this lonely house; but none the less that its inmates are desirous of avoiding observation is very apparent, for, surrounded by a high black paling, the tiled top of which seems as much intended to support a bristling row of sharpened bamboo stakes, so close together that a prying cat could scarcely obtain a foothold, as to resist the effects of weather, and still further secured from intrusive observation on three sides by tall hedges of well clipped evergreens, they may well defy a more rigid scrutiny than is likely to be practised on them by their noisy neighbours of the infant school, twice five and twenty of whom may be seen and heard on any day of the month capering and shouting, and halloing before the gate, and otherwise enjoying themselves as only school-boys can. Happy grimy little imps are they, with their heads shaven into as many and fantastic patterns as the box trees in the priest's garden, and their chubby little faces so beamed with ink—aye, and their hands and arms too—(nor are their legs entirely free from a like pigmentation) that it is hard to resist entertaining a suspicion that wading and dabbling in a sea of lamp-black is an essential part of the process by which a knowledge of the Chinese letters is attained. How they dance about and flout one another with their sooty copy-books, one of which each urchin carries depending from a string! But, for all their shouting, never an echo returns the silent house, and no interested observer of their waggeries is ever seen about the lonely building. Nor are the rooks who inhabit the great old trees behind the house, and who caw and chuckle and croak when the wind is high, one whit better off—for all their high perches—in respect of seeing what goes on

within, than the featherless bipeds (very rooks also some of them for their blackness) just alluded to. Nay, even the night of day, it would seem, is an unwelcome visitor, for the back windows are shut and barred and bolted all the year round. Nor are the front windows in very different case, for, here, heavy bars of wood, so close together as to form an impenetrable screen, may be caught a glimpse of now and then, when the wind blows aside for a moment the heavy *Mats* tree, which, standing in the courtyard, has been cunningly trained to spread abroad on either side its branches, as a hen may be observed to spread her wings to hide her bantlings from a fancied danger. A tangled growth of forest trees, with an impenetrable thicket of underwood beneath, and reaching to the boundary wall behind, confers upon the house a gloomy shade, and by its side a grove of giant bamboos,—beneath whose rustling leaves no ray of gladsome sunlight ever finds its way—whisper mysteriously, and nod their restless heads and sigh when the breeze is light, but, when the wild winds are up and away, how they clash and rattle their bony bodies, at one moment bending low as though struggling together, and then shaking themselves free only to continue the quarrel on another side. How they shiver in the frosty moonlight, and drip, drip, drip in rainy weather on the dead leaves which have fallen from the *ichu* and *kiri* trees beside them, and been whisked by the wanton wind around their feet, is very ghostly, and not a youngster in the neighbourhood but shouts a song to drive away the evil spirits who are supposed to make the grove their home—if he has to pass it after the lamps are lighted and be sure he quicken his pace, too and keeps the opposite side of the road on such occasions. For many years no woodman's axe has rung amongst the crowded timber, nor farmer's lusty shout been heard about the lonely and uncultivated fields. For many, many years since, upwards of a quarter, nay, nigher to half a century ago, when the lord of the manor upon part of whose inheritance the building stood, bestowed it with the lands adjoining thereunto, upon the youngest of its present inmates.

(To be continued.)

A FRAGMENT: FROM THE JAPANESE.

Be brave and faithful in your way,
Whatever foolish men may say,
Heaven sends to every earnest soul
A light to lead it to its goal.
As, beyond sight or scent of shore,
Bewildered by the breakers hoar,
The sailor never wants a guide
Upon the ocean wild and wide;
By day the cranes in steady flight,
By night the north star's lovely light.

KAKI.

Law & Police.

IN THE SAIBANSHO.

Before Mr. Ōsaki, President,
and

E. LORMERO, Portuguese Consul-General.

Monday, October 5th, 1874.

LEIBERMANN vs. MITSUI BANKING Co.

This was a claim for \$2,750. Mr G. P. New appeared for the plaintiff.

J. Leibermann:—"I am a Portuguese subject and plaintiff in this case. On the 7th August last I purchased 68,000 Mitsui notes from No. 97 Exchange House. The proprietor is also Comprador of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. On the morning of the 9th ultimo I sent my Comprador to the Mitsui Bank at Yedo with these notes for discount. The Comprador returned in the afternoon with the reply that the Mitsui Bank refused to discount the paper. They declined doing it as they had no gold, but that they would have it next month. There were others with the comprador when he applied for the money at the Bank. In consequence of my comprador not having obtained the gold, I went to Yedo on the 12th ultimo. I took with me the 68,000 yen, my comprador and his two assistants, also the comprador from whom I bought the paper. We went by an afternoon train. I was at Mitsui Bank

about 2.30, and my compradore took the paper with him in a jinriksha. I placed the kinshu on the exchange table in the bank. I waited a few minutes, but no one came out, so I went in search of some one to exchange the money. I was provided with an interpreter. A gentleman then went with me into a private room. I was told to wait. After waiting some time, an official of the bank came in; my compradore and a boy also came in I said "I came here to exchange 130,000 yen." They replied they could not exchange it. I said, "I have 68,000 here now." They said they had no gold. I then asked them to exchange 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, or 5,000; to all of which questions they replied they had no gold, but said they would have gold next month. The request was made in Japanese by myself, and afterwards by my compradore, and then also by a Japanese interpreter. The interpreter seemed to be a young man. I asked for a written reply. This he refused to give, but, at my request, gave me his name. [This paper is now in the hands of the Court.] After this, the 'sats' were conveyed to Yokohama. The 'sats' were packed as they usually are in bags, and when conveyed from one bank to another. On the 22nd, I was in the Court to answer about the 'sats'. I again presented the 'sats', when they were discounted. This was done in two days; first day 30,000 and next day 41,000. They worked till six o'clock. This was after complaint had been filed. I claim for difference of exchange on 130,000 'sats' from 9th to 22nd August. The difference in exchange between these dates was 1 1/2 per cent., that is between gold yen and 'sats'. I also claim interest for 15 days at 1 per cent. per month on that amount (130,000 yen). I claim interest from 9th to 23rd August, the day the discounting of 'sats' was completed. I also claim, for travelling expenses, legal and other costs incurred in substantiating my claim. The present amount claimed is \$2,750, with additional costs since the last date of hearing."

The Court here ruled that as the words "interest and expense" were omitted in the present claim, the Court could only now consider the original claim, but the plaintiff may make any other claim afterwards if he should think necessary.

Court:—"If Mr. Liebermann went to the bank on the 9th why did he not file his claim at once."

G. P. Ness:—"The plaintiff in this case did not think they would refuse to discount the 'sats', and applied again to them before taking legal action in the matter. On the 12th plaintiff brought 68,000 only. He applied for the 68,000 'sats', as he thought they could not do more than that in one day. Had these been discounted he would have applied for exchange of other 68,000."

Court:—"How is it that on 23rd you did not apply for more than 61,000."

J. Liebermann:—"I exchanged altogether 14,000. The loss was made by their not discounting the paper on the 9th or 12th."

Court:—"At the previous hearing plaintiff only claimed interest on 68,000, not on 130,000."

Plaintiff:—"This must be a misapprehension, as I claimed on \$130,000, at all events I thought I had done so."

Documents were here referred to, to see if plaintiff had applied to have 130,000, or only 68,000 exchanged. The Court said that the evidence was clear that he had not applied to have the 130,000 exchanged. He had only applied to have 68,000 exchanged.

G. P. Ness:—"He applied for this in the same way as when he asked them to exchange other small amounts, even \$5,000."

Plaintiff:—"This is not the first case in which the Mitsui bank have refused to cash their 'sats' for me. The former refusal was brought under the notice of this Court, in the former part of this year. My compradore's assistant, and another man from No. 97, were watching the 'sats' in the Bank. I told the officials at the bank that there was 68,000 on the table. This was while we were in the private room."

A Chinaman, plaintiff's compradore:—"On 7th Aug., by order of my master I purchased 68,000 'sats' from No. 97: on the morning of the 9th I conveyed these to Yedo to the bank for discount, two other Chinamen went with me. I paid for these 'sats' in Mexican dollars, at the rate of 412 pips per \$100. We went by the 9.30 a.m. train, and the 'sats' were conveyed in four bags in jinrikshas to the bank. They were taken into the Bank and placed on the exchange table. Two men stood by these 'sats' when I went into a private room. I saw one of the officials, who is now present in Court, and said I came to exchange money. I said I had 68,000. I was told in reply that they had no gold yen. The 'sats' were then recovered to Yokohama."

To the Court:—"The officials said they could not exchange 68,000 till next Monday."

I informed my master of this reply, and went again with him to

Yedo on the 12th. We went by the 1.30 p.m. train to Yedo. We reached the Bank about 2.30. The same four bags were taken into the Bank as on the 9th. Mr Liebermann went to see an official of the Bank. I saw him in the small room with the Bank official (now present). There were Mr Liebermann, an interpreter, myself and this gentleman in the room. Mr Liebermann, through an interpreter, asked them to exchange 130,000. They replied they had no gold. Mr Liebermann then asked for 68,000 to be exchanged. Then asked if they had gold for 30,000, 20,000, 10,000 or 5,000. They replied they had no gold. The conversation took place through an interpreter, Mr Liebermann and this gentleman. I applied in Japanese for them to exchange 68,000. I heard Mr Liebermann ask them to exchange 180,000. The money was then brought back to Yokohama. On 22nd I went to Yedo and got 61,000 exchanged."

Quang Chow, Mr Liebermann's compradore's assistant:—"On 9th August, I went to Yedo with two others. We went to the Bank with 4 bags, containing 68,000. The bags were brought from No. 97. With the compradore from No. 97, I conveyed these 'sats' to the Bank. I and the other Chinamen lifted them up to the exchange table. We afterwards took them back to Yokohama. I was told by the compradore that they could not get them exchanged. On the 12th, I also with Mr Liebermann and the same Chinamen, went to Yedo. We took money to the Mitsui Bank, and brought it back again. I saw the Japanese now present look at the four bags of 'sats'. This was on the 9th day. On the 22nd, I took money to Yedo which was exchanged. I remember a Japanese coming to see the bags on the exchange table on the 12th."

Ah Yow, compradore from No. 97:—"On 9th Aug., I went with the two Chinamen, who have been examined, to the Mitsui Bank. We took 4 bags from No. 97. We went by the 9.30 a.m. train. I lifted the money from the jinriksha to the exchange table in the bank. I remained at the table. I did not hear the conversation that took place in the private room. I saw the gentleman who is present look at the bags of money. The money was then brought back to Yokohama. On the 12th August we went again by the 1.30 p.m. train. I went to Yedo to check the counting of the 'sats' and to see if it was correctly done in Yokohama. My duty ends with the counting of it. My master told me there were 68,000 in the bags."

J. Liebermann recalled:—"I did not count the 'sats' when they were bought, they were done up in the customary bags. It is not usual to count 'sats' when bought, if the seller will guarantee the count, and send an agent to verify count on resale. On the 22nd I went again and saw it counted."

Set Chuen:—"The 'sats' bought were my money, I keep a Chinese bank. It is my business to buy and sell money. On 7th August, I sold 68,000 Mitsui 'sats' at ex. 412. I lent my compradore to Yedo the 9th, 12th, and 22nd August, with these four bags of 'sats'. On the 22nd there were only 61,000. My compradore on the first two occasions explained they were brought from account of the Mitsui bank not being in a position to exchange them."

J. Liebermann:—"I bought 68,000 from this Chinaman, and was in a position to buy, with the gold I should have got from the Bank, other 68,000. I was never really in possession of 130,000. At Mitsui Bank I asked, 'Can you exchange 130,000?'"

This closed the plaintiff's case; and the Court was adjourned until Wednesday, 7th week, at 10 A.M.

Wednesday, 7th August, 1874.

A teller of the Mitsui Banking Co. was examined at great length. The substance of his evidence was that:—"On the 9th August two Chinamen came to the Bank with two bags. They asked to have 18,080 yen exchanged. He referred them to the cashier, who exchanged the yen. On 12th August, Mr Liebermann and three Chinamen came to the Bank. They said they had 680,000 yen in paper money. He did not see any money. Mr Liebermann was asked to step into a private room. He was not aware of what passed there."

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—"Two Chinamen came to the bank on 9th August; when the 18,000 yen were exchanged. They did not mention Mr Liebermann's name, they only said they came from No. 97. I saw Mr Liebermann on the 12th. I did not speak to him; I spoke to this Chinese *bento* only. I presumed he was Mr Liebermann's *bento*, because he came with him. (Witness here recognised Mr Liebermann in Court). The Chinaman asked me to exchange 680,000 yen; I then told him it was not my business, and I communicated with the cashier. I do not know what happened afterwards. I do not remember seeing any bags, had there been any I must have seen them. I thought the Chinamen came to procure gold. I did not see any paper money. I did not hear the conversation that took place with Mr Liebermann in the private

room. The conversation with Mr. Liebermann's *baoto* was carried on in Japanese.

Mr. Liebermann:—I never remember having seen this witness.

Raitaro:—I am a cashier at Mitsu's bank. I remember having exchanged, on 9th August, 16,000 yen for 9,980 yen, and on 10th, 20,000 yen to the whole to Chinaman from No. 83. On the 12th I was not there. On the 22nd I again remember a Chinaman coming and asking for 680,000 yen. I told him I could not exchange that amount. I did as much as I could, and exchanged 61,000 on that day.

J. Lieberman:—These applications were not made by me. I live at No. 51, not at No. 83.

Raitaro, cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—On the 9th I saw the Chinaman that has been previously examined here. I do not remember at what time it was. I did not speak to him on the 9th, I only took his receipt. I saw one man only; I have his receipt (receipt produced signed Ten Yu for 9,980 yen).

The Chinese interpreter to the Court said that the signature was Ten Yu or Ah Yu.

Cross-examination continued:—Every time *sats* have been brought to the bank for exchange they have been exchanged. I never remember having refused to discount *sats*. I saw Mr. Liebermann at the Mitsu bank, for the first time, on the 22nd. I do not remember if there were two or three Chinamen with him, I remember having seen one of these Chinamen there before.

Asadaoki:—I am an employee at Mitsu's bank. I remember on the 12th August, Mr. Liebermann, coming accompanied by two Chinese. I was called by the former witness to see what they came about; the Chinese said they wanted to exchange 680,000 yen in a day or so. I said, "do not bring more than we can count in one day," I did not say, "we have gold," or that "we have no gold." I said it would be impossible to discount it in two days.

I told them that within two days I could not discount it. I was asked when I could exchange it. I said, taking 30,000 yen a day, it would take over 30 days. I do not know what amount of gold there was in the bank on that day; I have nothing and do with the Treasury, but Mitsu could not be easily embarrassed by any amount likely to be presented. I am sure the bank could discount any amount that could be counted in one day. I am sure of it, because in every case, all money brought for exchange, has been exchanged. I have no knowledge that any refusal to discount *sats* has ever been made. I am an employee of Mitsu's bank and have to transact business done between Mitsu's bank and the Public Works Department. On the 12th August, there were in the private room a Japanese about 20 years of age and a child, but there were others in the room in pairs separated by screens. Myself and Mr. Liebermann, and two Chinese, (but no interpreter), were in the compartment together. A Chinaman spoke. Mr. Liebermann may have said something, but I did not understand him. The Chinaman spoke in Japanese.

Ah Loong, a Chinaman, Mr. Liebermann's comprador:—When ever I went for money to Mitsu's bank I usually stated that I came from No. 83.

Raitaro recalled:—I think it was not this man, (Ah Loong) who came to the bank on the 8th or 9th August (Receipt produced.)

Ah Loong:—It is not my writing, nor is the name it bears mine. Ten Yu, comprador of No. 97:—I signed the receipts of the 8th, 9th, and 10th of Aug. I said the *sats* belonged to No 97, but that when I brought money for exchange, in all cases, I wrote No. 83.

The president here stated that as this last witness' statements were so contradictory, he would be detained by the Court until a future day, when further inquiry into his statements would be made.

Mr Ness requested that he may have an opportunity of being present at this further examination, and that he should object to any evidence taken at a private enquiry.

Kin Chow, Mr. Liebermann's comprador's assistant:—I am the person mentioned in receipt on 10th Aug. for 20,000 yen; it is my name but not my signature.

Two Japanese witnesses were also detained by the Court, for a further inquiry. The President said that notice of that examination would be given to Mr. Ness.

The Court adjourned at 3.45 P. M.—*Gazette*.

Friday, October 9th, 1874.

This case was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock. A witness was called for the defence, but, as it appeared that he was only an agent of Mitsu's Bank in Yokohama, and knew nothing of the affair, he was dismissed without any cross-examination.

Hirao Sampei:—I am a watchman at Mitsu's Bank. I was on duty on the 12th August. I went on duty about 7 o'clock in the

morning. I was there on the 9th August, but saw nothing in reference to this matter. On the 12th, I remember having seen Mr. Liebermann and two Chinamen. All business places were shut when Mr. Liebermann went away. At that time I was on watch. As they were going out I did not see any bags.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—If there were any bags I ought to have seen them.

Mr. Ness asked if that closed the case for the defendants. The President said there were two witnesses, who had been kept by the court, and who would be re-examined.

After consulting with Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Ness said that his client had resolved to claim for the difference of exchange upon 68,000 yen only.

The President said that in that case Mr. Liebermann must apply to the Portuguese Consul and file another petition.

Mr. Ness said that it was in the province of the Judge to change the amount. After some debate it was agreed to continue the case for 68,000 yen, with the interest and expenses thereon, amounting in all to 1610 yen.

—, the Japanese witness who was kept back by the Court was brought up for examination, but after a few questions had been addressed to him by the President he begged for a short time, for consideration. This was granted, and he was removed, whilst Ten Yu, the Chinaman whose evidence was so contradictory upon the previous enquiry, was again examined. He made such inconsistent statements that the President determined to re-examine him, in the presence of Mr. Liebermann's assistant *baoto*. He would therefore adjourn the case until Monday, at 10 o'clock, when both the witnesses who are detained will be questioned. There is also another witness whom the bank wished to produce, and he will appear at that time.—*Japan Gazette*.

SILK CULTIVATION IN AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MAIL.

SIR,—Having noticed in the *Sydney Mail* your persistent advocacy of sericulture as an industry peculiarly suitable to these colonies, and as I have had some experience in that interesting pursuit, perhaps you will admit the following into your pages.

As at this particular time, when the public mind is being awakened to a perception of the advantages likely to result from the cultivation of silk, every scrap of information which may tend to create confidence therein, and familiarise the colonists with a remunerative industry—which although of Asiatic origin, is, nevertheless, peculiarly and particularly suited to the soil and climate of New South Wales—will be welcomed by all those who feel a lively interest therein. Having made sericulture my close study for many years, and having a desire to see it permanently established in this country, I was much interested in the meetings which have lately been held in Sydney, in which so many of our enterprising citizens have taken part, in order to accelerate and establish silk culture throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is of the utmost importance at the beginning to divest the industry of the complex character which writers in general ascribe to it, and render it as attractive as possible by its very simplicity and the pleasurable excitement which it is calculated to produce, whilst yielding at the same time rich remuneration to those engaged, for the time and attention devoted to it. At this important crisis it will be for the friends of sericulture to consider what is best to be done—either the Government, or the Agricultural Society, or the Acclimatisation Society will have to take the matter up. Individual enterprise will not avail here, as the subject is of national importance and must be grappled with by confederated means. Besides, the season for transporting mulberry cuttings, &c., &c., is now fairly upon us, and no time should be lost. No serious obstacle presents itself to the formation of a mulberry plantation, as the cuttings will grow as readily as those of the willow, and may, in the first instance, be planted in beds eighteen inches apart each way, to be removed the following spring, or placed at once where they are intended to remain, if the land is ready to receive them. The class of settlers most likely to be benefited in the first instance by silk cultivation are the free selectors who may not as yet have made choice of any special branch of agriculture, and who will doubtless be encouraged thereby by receiving mulberry cuttings and silkworm's eggs gratuitously; and thus having nothing to pay, there is no risk encountered and nothing to lose. There is one consideration, however, of primary importance, and that is, the establishment of a local market for the sale of grain and cocoons; at present, if a small cultivator had 20 or 30 lbs. weight of raw silk, or 20 or 30 ounces of grain to dispose of, he could not find a purchaser; but, doubtless, when the industry shall have been success-

fully and generally established, there will be no lack of purchasers. The rearing of grain, it is said, will be found to be the most lucrative branch of sericulture to adopt, which, doubtless, is true as long as the silk-growing countries of Europe are dependent on a foreign supply, but the production of cocoons for the British, French and Italian markets will, in all probability, occupy chief attention, as the demand is unlimited. Geographically, Australia is not so favourably situated for the exportation of grain as Japan, inasmuch as by taking advantage of the Transatlantic Railway, the Japanese avoid the equatorial heat which Australians must encounter, and which, so far as conjecture goes, can be counteracted only by the agency of ice on shipboard. But the whole question of transit remains still to be settled by practical experience, and it may be found even possible to send grain from here to Europe without the intervention of ice. The knowledge obtained by me during two years silkworm-rearing inclines me to this idea. The eggs of the true silkworm (*Bombyx Mori*) were hatched between the 1st and 20th of September, both inclusive, without artificial heat, range of thermometer 54. to 68° Fah., and the moths appeared about the first to the middle of December following. The grain from these would be ready for shipment in January, and would arrive in Europe per mail steamer in March, in good time for the ensuing silk season; the apparent difficulty, however, is, that in crossing the Equator the eggs may be prematurely hatched, and so entail loss and disappointment. Yet it is possible such may not be the case, and I will state why I think so. The *B. Mori* is an annual, and remains in a torpid state about nine months of the year, during the first four of which it would need extreme heat indeed to bring the embryo worm into existence, inasmuch as the eggs in my possession were severely tested during the summer heat, when the thermometer registered 94. in the shade, yet they remained perfect till September following, when some of them were hatched at a temperature of 58. in the shade, thus intimating that nature will assert her supremacy by retarding the vitality until her proper period has arrived, and which generally happens simultaneously with the bursting forth of the young tender spray of the mulberry, the most fitting food for the young worms. There are three other sorts of worms that may be utilised in this country, although not so valuable as *B. Mori*, namely *Bombyx Ricini*, which feeds on the castor-oil tree, *B. Cynthia*, which lives on the *Ailanthus glandulosa*, or Japan varnish tree, and the *Yama Mai*, which subsists on the oak tree. These, with the many brooded worms that have been and may be brought to this colony, will undoubtedly prolong the employment, and augment the resources of the cultivators.—Yours,

JAMES HARRISON.

Springfield, Kiama, July 25.

AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES. *(Pall Mall Gazette.)*

The American people are now in the very midst of a difficulty of which almost anybody might have seen the beginning, but of which no one can predict the end. When, at the close of the civil war, they resolved upon the portentous experiment of enfranchising a vast negro population and transferring to them the bulk of political power, it is difficult to imagine that even the least thoughtful of Americans could have been unimpressed by the seriousness of the step about to be taken. To make slaves not only free but practically masters of their former owners at a single stroke was in itself a political measure without a precedent in the past history of civilized countries; and yet this represents only one half of the American venture. The enfranchisement of the coloured population of the Southern States assumed for its success not only the general expediency of transposing the position of master and slave, but also capacity of the negro race for the exercise of any political rights at all. Violent as both assumptions were the latter was probably the more violent of the two; but taken together they involved a demand upon the hopefulness of the people and on their blind faith in the impeccability of democratic government, which even the Americans, we should have supposed, would have been unable to meet. Still they took the step, and, to all appearance, they took it deliberately. They would at any rate indignantly repudiate the imputation of having been actuated by passion. They are fond of boasting that theirs was the only civil war of history which was not followed by its proscription-list, and, though they say this in apparent unconsciousness of the much more terrible revenge they have taken with the ballot-box, the fact to which they appeal may at any rate be accepted as evidence of the spirit of their policy as conquerors as distinguished from its results. Unfortunately, however, these results have been so disastrous that the sufferers from them can

hardly be expected to judge calmly of the motives of the policy to which they owe their misfortunes. The "Austin riots," with the accounts of which the latest correspondence from America is full, form a new but not perhaps the worst chapter in the miserable history which has been unfolding itself in the Southern States for several years. Its greatest significance, and that of other similar news which reaches us concurrently, lies in the proof it affords that the area of lawlessness and misrule is daily extending itself over States hitherto exempt from disorder, and that, to all appearance, the way is preparing for a general war between the black and white races in the South. For two years past the peace has been only kept in Louisiana by the presence of Federal troops. The petty civil war in Arkansas was hardly concluded before the news of these last riots comes to show the state of things in Mississippi; in Alabama, a state hitherto undisturbed by such conflicts, affairs are beginning to grow threatening; and, in short, there seems but too little room for doubt that the conflagration is spreading over the whole of the South. One of the worst features of the case is the greater deliberation of tone assumed by the combatants on each side. It is no longer a question of temporary ebullitions of race-jealousy, or occasional outbreaks of rowdism; the significant articles which have appeared in rival newspapers in Southern cities show plainly enough that matters are assuming a far more serious complexion. These articles represent both parties as preparing for a final and decisive struggle—the White League "calling upon the 'men of our race,' to lay aside their minor differences and unite in an earnest effort to re-establish 'a white man's Government,' while the Coloured League represents the maintenance of negro ascendancy as the only means of preserving the lives, the properties, and the freedom of the coloured people. Nor are there wanting other than verbal indications of approaching mischief. The Governor of Mississippi reports the existence of "infantry and cavalry organizations" in Vicksburg, and states that a number of pieces of artillery have been sent to that city. A New Orleans newspaper says that "scarcely a day passes but we hear of arms being purchased here and of arms having made their appearance in the country." Everything, in short, betokens the presence of a smouldering civil war which at the merest breath of accident might burst into flame.

Wretched as is this condition of things, it is as we have said, difficult to conceive how American politicians could have failed to foresee it. Everything, indeed, has happened in accordance with the most obvious laws of the forces, whether human or mechanical, which have been set in motion. The negro has borne himself under his new dignities as all who knew his character predicted that he would; the white population have resented his sway with the unrestrained indignation which might have been expected; and the American electoral system has exercised over the whole situation the malign influence inherent in its corrupt and corrupting nature. Those sanguine persons who expected that the negro would not care to possess, or would fail in securing, the political supremacy within his reach, had reckoned without the "carpet-baggers" of the North; those who imagined that, having secured supremacy he would use it discreetly, had very much misjudged the negro himself. A race, by nature vain, ignorant, and childish to the last degree, and with a superadded political unfitness inherited from generations of serfitude, used their newly acquired power in accordance with their natural and their acquired tendencies. The results, at once absurd and tragical, have been watched by the world for some years past, and it is only lately, now that tragedy has begun to predominate so strongly over absurdity, that spectators have begun to discuss with wonder the political measure which rendered such a state of things possible. Putting aside, as we have done, the hypothesis of intentional reprisals upon the South as the explanation of this measure, and treating the wholesale enfranchisement of the negro race as having been effected in simple deference to the principle of universal suffrage, the phenomenon is full of instruction for Europeans, and perhaps especially for English, politicians. It affords a remarkable example of the ascendancy which what we may call the superstition of institutions is able, in certain cases, to acquire over political thought, and of the extent to which its devotees may at last become proof against the most pressing considerations of expediency or even common prudence. The theory that there is some occult virtue in mere machinery which will prevent it from doing harm, whoever directs it, is in reality a theory as absurd and as dangerous in its application to the forces of politics, as it would be if applied to the forces of the steam engine. But it is, for obvious reasons, much more plausible in the former case than in the latter, and the Americans are not the only nation among whom it finds favour. Our own belief in the universal efficacy of "parliamentary institutions" as a cure for the most diverse forms of

political disease, amounts with many of us to a superstition as rooted and engrossing as the American belief in universal suffrage; and, monstrous as has been the last manifestation of this latter superstition, across the Atlantic, we cannot feel any confidence that in like circumstances we should not have acted in the same way. That because it is assumed that every adult male of a white community may with advantage exercise a share in the government of the whole, therefore every adult male in a black community may with equal advantage exercise a share in the government of themselves and of a white community a few years back their owners, is an inference of which we find it easy to see the monstrosity; but only because we are not victims to the particular superstition which has blinded the Americans. And it is worth remarking that, though we have hitherto escaped and blundered of this magnitude, we are fast developing a new "fixed idea" which will perhaps render the effects of any blunder we may hereafter commit more permanently disastrous. The principle of irrevocability in politics, the maxim that a step once taken, however erroneous its direction, can never be retraced, ought on no account to be viewed as more than a sound conventional rule of general but not universal application, analogous in spirit to the lawyer's "interest reipublice ut sit finitimum," and merely transferred from the contests of the law courts to those of the Legislature. As such, it is a rule of convenience merely, and its application fails, or should fail, wherever the inconvenience of reopening a settled question is less than the danger of acquiescing in an injudicious settlement of it. Those, however, who have watched the course of English politics must have seen that this principle is fast becoming, if it has not already become, invested with a superstitious sanctity. The influence of the principle as thus regarded may one day be a source of the greatest danger to ourselves just as in their comparative emancipation from it lies the principal hope of the Americans, extricating themselves from their present difficulties.

MR. MYERS ON CHRISTIANITY AND THE BIBLE.

(Spectator.)

We have now before us the second part of Mr. Myers's *Catholic Thoughts*, and as we ventured to anticipate in our former article, we find that the author's teaching on the relation of the Bible to Christianity and Hebrew monotheism is even more suggestive and more valuable than his conclusions, profound as these are, on the relation of the Church to the individual Christian. And perhaps it may be as well to state at the outset that if Mr. Myers's conceptions of the nature and function of the Christian Church were luminously expository of the principles enunciated in Coleridge's *Church and State*, the elaborate, reverent, but fearless and comprehensive discussion, concerning the nature and authority of Scripture contained in the present volume, may be regarded as an amplification of the fruitful hints on "inspiration" thrown out by Coleridge in the *Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit*.

But our readers would entirely mistake our object, if they supposed that by this special reference to Coleridge we implied the least derogation from the great claims which Mr. Myers has established for himself in the present volume, on the thoughtful consideration of all Biblical students, or on the gratitude of all those who, looking to the Bible much, yet believe that in the person and teaching of Christ there are mysteries of light which transcend indefinitely the limits of the loftiest ascriptions, regarding either or both, which are to be found in the words of Apostles or Evangelists. Indeed, we are so far from being guilty of any such paltry depreciation, that it is rather a matter of difficulty with the present writer to express adequately his recognition of the worth and genuine originality of the teaching of Mr. Myers on the great question of the constitution and function of the Bible, of the New Testament in particular, without seeming to employ the language of more undiscriminating eulogy. For it is his deliberate opinion that we do not yet possess in our insular literature any work which can be regarded as either occupying the same ground, or as worthy to be the substitute for that now lying before us. Coleridge, in his brief oracular statements, "uttered the seeds of things." In the pages of Mr. Myers we have a ripe and abundant harvest. It is almost superfluous to observe that whilst Mr. Myers bestows the freest handling on the literature of the various documents of which the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures consist, his reverence for the Bible as a whole is of a character so loyal and profound as should still the apprehensions of the most conservative of holders of literal inspiration. The Bible does not lose, but gains immensely in

moral and spiritual power, when studied from the point of view which is occupied by Mr. Myers. The following are his own words:—

"These writings, as a whole, are generically different from all others in character and authority; of incomparably greater dignity, of immeasurably higher worth; even emphatically sacred; a special divine gift to man, wholly inestimable, and one which it is impossible to regard with too much either of reverence or of gratitude. Indeed, clearly on its first aspect, there lies an impress of Divinity on the Bible not visible elsewhere. The Spirit of God so moves upon the face of its pages, that, compared with all other Scriptures, the Bible is Holy, they profane. This book is a record not merely of the most valuable of man's speculations and discoveries concerning truth, but emphatically of God's revelations and instructions concerning it; not merely an exposition of such laws and precepts as the reasonings and intuitions and sentiments of men have agreed to pronounce the wisest and the worthiest, but of such direct and special communications of the Divine Spirit to the spirits of individual men, as disclose Purposes of God, and Sanctions of Duty, and Promises of Help; which no man by searching could find out, but which it is the everlasting life of man to take heed to, and his spiritual death to disregard."

If apart from the special—we might indeed rather say the unique—contents of the Bible, we look for a moment at its outward history, and endeavour to contemplate the influence for good which it has exerted in the world, and the grand web of interests and events which have been, and are, connected with it; if we think of the number of individual souls which this Book has quickened, and nourished, and blessed; or of the magnitude and variety of the institutions to which it has given rise; if we reflect on the way in which it has stirred, and purified, and elevated the thoughts and feelings, and even the very words, of men; and if we note how its influences have been augmented just in proportion as the ages have become more spiritual and cultivated, we have, according to Mr. Myers, considerations which immediately and of themselves, must compel every devout soul to render to the Bible the profoundest homage. But whilst the Bible is all this, and more than all this, Mr. Myers is specially careful to tell us that the Book itself is not the Revelation, but rather its reflection and record; herein drawing a distinction which we have long held to be of the utmost importance, and one which, when recognised, translates the Bible from the domain of magical formulae, liberates it as from a spell, relieves it of a thousand responsibilities with which it should never have been burdened, clears away difficulties which have no higher origin than our own peevish theories, while it enables us to discriminate between the words of men of like passions with ourselves, and the still, still voice which the heart and conscience must regard as Divine. As an illustration of the way in which the distinction here contended for operates, not in the erasure of difficulties, but in the elimination of them, we might refer to the alleged antagonism between the conclusions of science and the statements of the Old Testament. Read simply and honestly, the so-called Mosaic account of the Creation, contained in the first chapter of Genesis, is, we do not say a childish cosmogony, but it, at all events, belongs to the "Juventus Mundi," and it is both logically absurd and scientifically ludicrous to endeavour to find in it anticipations of, or agreement with, the sure and certain conclusions of the modern geology and astronomy. But in the first place, whatever later Jews may have affirmed, this attempt to account for the existing order of material phenomena, and of man himself, as other and greater than any of these, does not claim for itself divine authority; and even if it did, the claim would no more interfere with the moral sanctions which attach to the authentic legislation of Moses, than the prosaic interpretation by the Church of Rome, as against Galileo, of a poetical passage in the book of Joshua, invalidates her testimony on the great subject of our Lord's resurrection. The Exodus from Egypt is a fact falling within the province of legitimate history; the Ten Commandments date from the desert, though be it noted, by the way, it is quite impossible for us to say whether the moral reason for the keeping of the Sabbath-day, which is found in the book of Deuteronomy, or the physical one, which is read at our Communicables every Sunday, is the one which actually derives from Moses. Nevertheless, this section of early Hebrew literature—and it is not of the least consequence to us, in this respect, whether it ought properly to be classed amongst the Eliabitic or Jehovistic documents—enshrines a truth which we do not find enunciated elsewhere amongst the grimy, peoples, and that is the truth of the existence of one creating mind distinct from, and antecedent to, all the objects of sense-perception. Now, Mr. Myers would say that only some special unveiling or inward illumination can account for the fact that this truth stands out so high and clear in the Hebrew records.

But while this central truth shines forth, like the sun in the

arrangement, throughout the whole circle of Old-Testament literature, there is one great qualifying fact which presses itself on the consideration of every thoughtful student of the Bible. And this is what Mr. Myers happily terms the *Progressiveness of Revelation*, in its relation both to ethics and theology. *A priori*, we should have anticipated a gradual advancement of the Hebrew consciousness in its recognition of spiritual verities, if only the assumption be granted that the Abrahamic race itself, at any rate, in its representative members, was subjected to a special divine discipline, or by a special concurrence of inward faculty and outward event was lifted on to the lines of spiritual discovery. And it seems to us that this assumption is by far the most reasonable light, is, indeed, the only intelligent or intelligible light which we can place behind the phenomena of the Jewish story. Take this hypothesis away, and then the *differentia*, of the Hebrew people, so far, at least, as history has as yet unveiled the past to us, becomes utterly enigmatic. Outside the pale of Israel, we have "seekers after God," watchers in the night, and some of these, after deep pondering on the mainfold arrangement, principles, and events of the sensible and pre-sensible spheres, attained to grand conclusions. One of them, as St. Paul reminds us, was touched with a quite prophetic consciousness of the profound lessons of Christ when he wrote, "We, too, are his offspring." Still, the noblest, and by the expression we mean the reverently wisest, of these ethnic inquirers after the highest gods never speak "with authority." Certainly the greatest of them all, Socrates, never indulges in such a tone. A trembling hope, gird round with many noble aspirations, no doubt, but also with many fears, which in the long-run quite quenched the hope and left the nations without a living God in the world, is the highest spiritual characteristic which we can discover in the Pagan philosophy. But when we meet with Abraham, with Moses, with Samuel, and the prophets, we meet, indeed, with men of like passions with ourselves—for even the meek Moses flays the Egyptian—but they confront us, not with a speculation, but with a message. They are not seekers, but seers, who have themselves been freed by a living word in the depths of their souls, and they speak, not to our intellectual apprehension merely, but to heart and conscience, with a directness and urgency and self-evidencing power which have certainly mastered Mr. Matthew Arnold, and which constrain men of humbler pretensions to acknowledge that the Jew was in possession of a secret which was largely hidden from other men. That secret of a living, eternal spirit, not seen in the clouds, or heard in the winds, but holding invisible communion with the inmost life of man, was the Jewish discovery to the world. The discovery is theirs, and to use the felicitous phraseology of Sir Joshua Reynolds, we can only *divine*, while the Jew first *discovered*. The Jew was the spiritual Columbus. But the primitive Hebrew no more apprehended the full significance of the great spiritual region that was unveiled to him than did the Genoese sailor comprehend the conformation of our planet, much less the earth's place as one of the heavenly bodies, when he first sighted on one of the West India Islands. In both cases alike, however, the clue was found for further revelations. Equally in both the later developments were reached, not by miraculous intervention, but in the normal course of providential guidance. From the conflict in the mind of Abraham as to the duty of human sacrifice down to the period when a prophet could with clear and unclouded decision utter the great sentiment, "He hath showed thee, O man! what is good, and what doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God," the progress is not more conspicuous, than is the fact that the more profound spiritual recognition of the requirements of man's Creator was the result of an inward education, which seems to have been special to the prophets themselves. For marvellous as is the story of Israel, perhaps the most astonishing element in the whole of it is that the great bulk of the Hebrew community—excepting the sudden flush of enthusiasm for the God of Abraham which broke over the bondsmen in Egypt—remained utterly idolatrous down to the times of the Babylonish captivity.

But possibly the kind of progress of which we are here speaking would be best illustrated by the Book of Job. Assuming, as we are constrained to assume, that, in Biblical language, God spoke to Abraham, and showed His ways unto Moses, we, nevertheless, find that the deeper Hebrew mind was not all of a sudden initiated either into the perception of the divine character or the methods of the divine government; and when we open the great Hebrew poem just alluded to, we discover how much debatable ground remained open for freest speculation, although the champions of orthodoxy claimed

then, as the champions of orthodoxy claim still, to have possession of the secret which fathoms the fathomless. But it seems to have been the special object of the unknown poetic Titan to whom we owe the Job drama to demolish this bold pretension, and to show that the cut-and-dry popular notions could not half cover the phenomena of nature or the facts of human experience; that to maintain that they did was to "lie for God," was to be irreligious for the sake of religion, and that the path of wisdom lying deeper far than that of miner for gold, though this was "hidden from the eye of the vultures," was to be found, and found alone in the depths of the spiritual consciousness, in which, as in a sanctuary, one would not indeed discover a solution of the mysteries of Providence, but would, amid fear and trembling, come into communion with an imperative Word, which speaks on this wise, "The fear of the Lord, that is wisdom, and to depart from evil, that is understanding."

But we must bring this article to a close, and beg our readers to turn to the eloquent, the soberly eloquent, pages of Mr. Myers, in which they will learn how thirty years ago a great thinker and eminently devout man calmly and reverently, but in full assurance of hope, fronted the problems which are exercising the souls of the best friends of Christianity now. They will read the story of the progressive development of Hebrew thought under the guidance of a teacher who, with subtle tact, separates the accidents of legendary ascription and exaggeration, or the narrowness and fanaticism of fervid song-writers, or the passionate denunciations of prophets half-driven to despair, from the essential verities of which Israel was incontrovertibly the depository, and who, in consequence, has showed us, with a clearness and fullness peculiar to himself, how divine these verities are, while his great, but simple method of exposition, applied equally to the contents of the Old Testament and to those of the New, conducts inevitably to the conclusion which is at once earnestly Protestant, but at the same time supremely Catholic, that for the individual soul, or the Church at large, there is, and can be, no *ultimate authority* but the mind of Christ himself. That surely must be a good book, as it is certainly a great one, which, enabling us to travel with discriminating but reverent consideration over the whole field of Biblical inquiry, leaves us as the disciples were left on the Mount of Transfiguration, with no man but Jesus only. For quieting the apprehensions of the fearful in presence of modern criticism, for winning back thoughtful working-men to Christ and Christianity, for indicating to Christian teachers now what is their special trial and calling, for comforting lonely inquirers with faith in God's immediate inspirations, or if cultivated Sadducees among us are to be rendered suspicious of the omniscience of their necromancy, we know of no book so likely to achieve these various ends as this masterly volume, which closes the series of our lamented Bishop Ewing's *Present-Day Papers*.

"TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER."

(Spectator.)

In an article, marked by more than its usual acrid power, the *New York Nation* points out the obvious disadvantages of "Trial by Newspaper." A conspicuously painful example of that method of dealing with public offences is, as everyone knows, exciting the keenest attention in the United States. A great reputation is attacked, and with the name of the first pulpit orator of the New World many wider considerations than those of mere personal feeling are bound up. With the facts, or what profess to be such, of the Tilton-Beecher Scandal we are not concerned, and do not mean to concern ourselves. We hasten to say that we are not going to put our hands into that mud. We should not hesitate to do so if necessity were shown, for it may sometimes be the duty of a journalist, even at the cost of decency, to vindicate some personality from a grievous wrong, or to assert some principle that had been publicly ignored. But with the conflict that is raging around the fame of the pastor of Plymouth Church we are glad to say we in this country have nothing to do; we have no adequate means of forming a judgment about any of the charges that are bandied about with reckless levity, and we are well pleased to be dispensed from the duty of taking a side in an arraignment that has been poisoned with all the fury of faction. Mr. Ward Beecher may be a freeloader, or the seducer of Mrs. Tilton, or the most calumniated of mankind, for any opinion we have to give except this, that as yet there is no tittle of trustworthy evidency against Mr. Beecher except Mr. Beecher's own,—a letter of remorse, for which, he says, he can thoroughly account. But the method of dealing with the alleged offence of an eminent public man which the Americans have chosen is worth a little consideration. It is not such as we should be likely to see generally resorted to in this country, yet it would be mere Phari-

saical vanity to assert that it is altogether incompatible with our habits of thought and our social conventions. It is a danger on the brink of which all countries that possess an unfettered Press are hovering, and there is no security against it, except a resolute hardening of public opinion against the slightest and earliest signs of a tendency towards the abuse. The Americans have plunged into the miry and slimy flood with something like frenzy, and it is hopeless to think that the national mind can come out of it unbesmirched.

"Trial by Newspaper" may be described as that method of scrutinising the characters of public men and distributing praise or blame which is common, and indeed inevitable, in a democratic community that resents all claim to domestic privacy as a restriction of public rights. In every country there is an inclination to assert some such power of supervision over the private lives of eminent persons, but in societies where distinctions of class are maintained the pretension is all but universally repudiated. Of course, if a scandal breaks out touching the private character of some one on whom, for any reason, the world's gaze is turned, and if legal proceedings follow, there is no possibility of preventing the publication of every detail connected with the matter. A prominence altogether disproportionate to its intrinsic importance is thus frequently given to some unpleasant or discreditable relation in which a distinguished personage may be involved; but in England, even when the law demands publicity, reasonable limits of inquiry and of comment are set by the very fact that public justice has taken the controversy in charge. Without the intervention of law, there is no excuse that would at present be admitted in this country for the open discussion and unauthorised investigation of a scandal implicating a man of eminence. Whatever may be the imperfections of our legal system, it does, to a considerable extent, secure a fair hearing for a man whose character is impeached, and its decisions generally govern the drift of public opinion. But the sort of trial to which Mr. Ward Beecher is now being subjected has no limitations whatever; it is confined within no bounds, by regard either for truth, or justice, or decency. Gossip sits upon the judgment-seat, and every one is by turns, or sometimes all together, judge and advocate, jury and witness, reporter, commentator, and executioner. Everything is evidence, and nothing is one whit better evidence than another. The columns of a hundred journals are open for the reception of a limitless mass of matter, which may have no other relation of relevancy to the charge that is being tried than the caprice or the cunning of the writer. It is not confined to conduct in the ordinary topics of the day. There is no arrangement, no balancing of testimony; public opinion is formed upon isolated statements of fact, or more often upon mere statements of impressions, and day after day each new assertion of this kind, dragged out of its relation to the rest of the history, gives a footing for a new movement of the public mind. The newspapers surrender themselves without scruple to the task of satisfying the craving of the public appetite, and in their competitive ardour they soon lose sight of the interests of truth and justice. In a short time, too, almost every person in the motley jury of millions, which is the self-constituted tribunal that takes cognisance of the cause, loses what little of the judicial spirit he may have started with. Everybody forms a theory, and out of the mass of relevant and irrelevant testimony is able to put together a statement of the case that will square with his theory. A good deal of this was seen among ourselves in the course of the Tichborne litigation, but this speculative method of doing justice was wholesomely held in check by the judicial direction of the proceedings, and the authoritative determination of the facts that was to be expected from the jury. The absence in "trial by newspaper" of any tests of the relevancy or the trustworthiness of the evidence adduced makes it next to impossible to attain the truth in this way; or if one man chances to reach certainty thus, his next neighbour, arguing from different evidence differently presented, and following a different line of reasoning, is pretty sure to reach a different conclusion. So, in any case, the probabilities of injustice are multiplied. But a worse sort of injustice is still more likely to follow from the enormous disproportion of the penalty compared with the offence. "Trial by newspaper" exercises no discretion in its punishments. It either acquiesces by acclamation—and this it does seldom—or it inflicts upon the accused "a stain like wound." Such a stain, once flung upon the character of a great leader of men, or a revered public teacher, is almost ineradicable; if undeserved, it is a calamity of the most deplorable kind, for it not only paralyses a force that might be powerful for good, but it generates a cankering distrust of goodness itself, and a scoffing joy over the humiliation of what seemed to be goodness.

This is one, and only one, of the demoralising effects that would flow from the universal adoption of Trial by Newspaper. The

direct contamination of the offensive details with which the American Newspapers fill their columns is bad enough, but the exultation of base souls and narrow minds in the fall and trampling under foot of some character that typified a loftier ideal of morals, or a wider sweep of intelligence, than the creeping ethics or the purblind mental vision of "the herd" can tolerate,—this is a disease which strikes more dangerously and deeply into the constitution of a community than a mere appetite for literary garbage. The same ungenerous instincts that delight in crying "How are the mighty fallen!" make themselves manifest also in a cruelly exulting over the exhibition of domestic tortures, of moral anguish, of the bitterest hatreds, and the foulest treasons. We do not desire to diminish by a single jot the severity of that punishment, which is the heaviest and most effective that can be applied to offences against public morals, the penalty of publicity; but the manner in which the penalty should be applied, and the limitation necessary to minimise the demoralising effect upon the lower thought of the community, seems, in the United States, at any rate, to require not a little revision.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 5, *Bogatyr*, Russian corvette, Captain Schaffroff, 2,209, tons, from Hakodate, September 23th.
Oct. 5, *Gaidamak*, Russian corvette, Captain Tirtoff, 1,069 tons, 7 guns, from Hakodate, September 24th.
Oct. 5, *Luzon*, American steamer, *Hussey*, 690, from Shanghai and Ports, September 24th, General, to P. & O. S. Co.
Oct. 5, *Hokaido*, British schooner, Scherell, 104, from Hakodate, September 25th, General, to Captain.
Oct. 7, *Orissa*, British steamer, Pockley, 1,119, from Hongkong, September 27th, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Oct. 9, *D'Estrees*, French corvette, Jonaes, 1,200, from Hiogo.
Oct. 9, *Snow-drop*, American schooner, Brodhurst, 95, from Hakodate, 17th September, Ballast, to Captain.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 6, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davis, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, P. & O. Co.
Oct. 7, *Arcona*, German corvette, Von Reibnitz, 2,320, for Cherbourg.
Oct. 8, *Luzon*, American steamer, *Hussey*, 690, for Hiogo and Nagasaki, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
October 9, *Charles Albert*, French steamer, Hameau, 768, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Luzon*, from Shanghai:—A. Tillet, W. Gauland, E. Dillon, J. Holmblad, W. Robertson, Ishamiya, Mrs. Doel and 2 children, and R. King. For New York:—L. W. Pilcher.
Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong:—Lieut. Polkinghorn, Messrs. Newo, Sanjo, A. Suensson, Mr and Mrs Jo Yaire, Mrs. Dick and children, Mrs. Doel, Captain Simson, Mr Drummond, and Mr Hooper.
Per British steamer *Orissa*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. Shephard, Reimers, Ni-mura, John Pitkin, Joseph Pitkin, J. Mori, R. Naito, and M. Horikawa.
Per American steamer *Luzon*, for Hiogo:—P. H. Thomas and servant. For Nagasaki:—Messrs. W. E. Andrews, J. Pitkin, V. Roux and wife, Bishop Petitjean, Dr. G. B. Hill, and 90 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Luzon*, from Shanghai:—
Treasure \$97,000.
Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong:—
Silk 418 bales.

REPORTS.

The *Thabor* reports: left Hakodate on the 26th September, experienced a severe N.W. gale on the 1st instant, the sea running very high; after rounding Inaboya had fine weather into port.
The French steamer *Tunais* reports: experienced light and variable winds during the passage from Hongkong.
The British ship *John Mill* reports: had generally fine weather with light winds from London to the Equator. Crossed on the 2nd November in 25 degree West, thence to the Cape variable winds; experienced a heavy N.E. gale on passing it, with the usual strong winds running down. Came up through Banca Strait. On the 6th of August, a severe typhoon travelling to North-west passed over the vessel; and again on the 29th September, in Lat. 29 deg 58 N., Long. 128 deg. East, encountered another heavy cyclone coming up from the eastward. From that time had light and contrary winds into port.
The German corvette *Arcona* came up from Yokoska on Saturday. The Russian corvettes *Bogatyr* and *Gaidamak* both report: experienced strong N.W. winds throughout the entire passage.

The American steamer *Luzon* reports: experienced moderate and strong N.W. winds throughout the entire trip.

The British steamer *Orissa* reports: experienced strong winds and bad weather throughout the whole voyage.

The American schooner *Snow-drop* is one of the fleet of vessels, that went to the Kuril islands for sea-otter hunting last season, and has made a more successful voyage than any of the others notwithstanding the prevalence of bad weather while on that coast. Since leaving Hakodate experienced strong N. E. winds throughout the passage.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	Despatch.
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co	18 instant
Hongkong	Massilia	P. & O. Co	20 instant
Hakodate	Orissa	"	12 instant
New York	New Republic	Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co.	instant

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.			Destination.
China	Philip		San Francisco
Massilia	Bernard		
Menzaleh	Pasqualini		Hongkong
Muriel	Hyde		
Naruto	DuBois		
Orissa	Pockley		
Tanna	Reynier		Hongkong
Yeu Tai	Gibson		

SAILING SHIPS.			
Hokaido	104 Scherell		
John Milton	618 Murphy		
Myrtle	35 Poley		
New Republic	580 Reynolds		New York
Snow-drop	95 Brodhurst		
Victor	654 Hastorf		

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. B. M.'s gun-boat	Ringdove	Captain Singleton
U. S. corvette	Lackawanna	Captain McCauley
German frigate	Elizabeth	Captain Livonius
Italian corvette	Vettor Pisani	Captain Alberto de Negri
Russian corvette	A-kold	Admiral Bruneranstoff
Russian corvette	Bogatyr	Captain Schaffioff
Russian corvette	Gaidamak	Captain Turtoff
Russian corvette	Viadnick	Captain Novosilsky
French Iron-clad	Montcalm	Captain Lespes
French corvette	D'Estrees	Captain Jouela

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON via SHANGHAI.—"Galley of Lorne."

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Ulysses" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke."

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk;"

"Denbighshire;" "Laurel;" "Carnarvonshire;" "Penrith;"

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Montego;"

FROM GLASGOW.—

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;"

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary;" "Chattanooga."

FROM BERRYPORT.—"Miriam."

FROM SWANSEA.—"Argonaut;" "Caspar."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Progress;" "La Plata"

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Agamemnon."

AT LONDON Do.—"Glenartney" str.; "Braemar"

Castle" str.; "Cawdor Castle" str.; "Glenearn" str.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO &c.—"Penodo" str.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Black Prince;"

"Evelyn."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA —

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mora."

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA —

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mathilde."

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Oct. 14th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	" "
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Oct. 21st
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 14th
HAKODATE	P. M. S. S.	" "

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	" "
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Oct. 13th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Oct. 20th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 15th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	" "

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church, 9 A.M. 11 A.M. 5.30 P.M.

American, at No. 38, 11 "

French Church, 8.30 " 10 A.M.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	1.15	2.30	3.45
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	8.45	10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	1.15	2.30	3.45
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	8.45	10.0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.		Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs.				
					Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Oct.	3	29.98	60.0	58.0	52.5	47.9	.333	.691	N. E.	.75	10	65.5	50.0	57.2	.00	1
Sunday ...	"	4	29.98	60.5	57.5	52.5	48.4	.339	.715	N. W.	.45	6	61.5	50.0	55.7	.00	3
Monday ...	"	5	29.86	61.0	55.0	53.0	51.4	.380	.878	N. W.	.71	10	63.0	49.5	56.2	.90	6
Tuesday ...	"	6	29.76	66.0	61.0	59.5	58.6	.492	.917	N. W.	.45	10	60.0	51.0	55.5	.67	5
Wednesday ...	"	7	29.66	61.0	63.5	59.5	56.9	.464	.668	N. W.	.64	10	61.0	53.0	57.0	1.88	6
Thursday ...	"	8	29.97	63.0	61.5	58.0	55.6	.442	.811	N.	.16	9	66.0	51.5	58.7	.00	2
Friday ...	"	9	30.04	64.0	65.0	62.5	61.1	.537	.871	N. W.	.03	8	66.5	48.5	57.5	.00	3
Mean ...			29.89	62.2	60.2	56.8	54.2	.426	.821		.45	9	63.3	50.5	56.8	0.49	3

CAMP, Yokohama, Oct. 9th, 1874.

J. H. SANDWITH, —Lieut.,
R.M.L.I.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 10TH, 1874.

The P. & O. steamer *Orissa* arrived here on the 7th instant from Hongkong, the outgoing mail being taken hence by the P. & O. steamer *Bombay* on the 6th instant.

Cotton Fabrics.—At the date of writing a firmer tendency is visible in *Shirtings*, which are in fair demand at the range indicated by our quotations. The damage to goods in warehouse at Hongkong during the late typhoon may probably have imparted a better tone to the market, although it is certain that the effect of their withdrawal from the ordinary course of sale must be largely counteracted by the large stocks now at sea, and to be expected within the forthcoming two months. *T-Cloth* continues in demand in 7lbs. weights. *Black Velvets* are in request at better rates, and *Taffuchelass* has been ready of sale at prices, which indicate a good demand, but in no other Cotton Fabrics have transactions been deserving of attention.

Cotton Yarns.—Business in these goods has been limited. As is usual at this season, the country people are engaged in out-door or harvesting occupations and yarns are not required.

Woollens have been less in demand, but prices are pretty firmly maintained. The most favoured article continues to be *Italian Cloth*, in good qualities, while for *Mouselines* the enquiry has fallen off rather sensibly.

Iron and Metals.—Business during the fortnight has been of a most restricted nature, and no favourable change in prices can be reported. It is hoped that the diminished shipments from England may give the market a chance of recovery from its present depressed condition.

Sugar.—The stocks of Formosa in first hands are now exhausted and rates have sensibly advanced, closing at quotations. The business in other sorts has been moderately good and the week closes without much material change.

Kerosene.—There has been a much better enquiry at higher prices, but the intelligence of the arrival of a cargo at Nagasaki has had a depressing effect, and the market closes with a weaker tendency.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.		WOOLLENS.—Continued.	
Grey Shirtings:—		Plain Mouseline de Laine... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.19½ to 0.21
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.00 to \$2.170	Figured do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.32
8 " " " 38½ " 44 in. "	2.40 to 2.60	Multicolored do. ... 30 yds 30 in.	0.30 to 0.40
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.35 to 2.65	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy, 48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.10
9 lbs. " " " 44 in. "	2.87½ to 3.05	Presidents... " 54 in. to 56 in	0.67½ to 0.80
White Shirtings:—		Pilots " " " 54 in. to 56 in	0.45 to 0.55
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal "	2.40 to 2.50	Union " " " 54 in. to 56 in	0.70 to 0.95
64 to 72 " ditto... " "	2.70 to 2.95	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.45 to 0.47½
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " "	1.50 to 1.60		
7 " " " " "	1.95 to 2.05		
Drills, English—15 lbs.... " "	3.40 to 3.50		
Handkerchiefs Assorted " per doz.	0.45 to 0.80		
Brocades & Spots (White) " per pce.	nominal.		
ditto (Dyed) " " "			
Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2-3 lb. per lb.	0.85 to 1.00		
Velvets (Black) " "	9.00 to 10.75		
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... per pce.	00.90 to 1.05		
Taffuchelass single weft 12 yds 43 in. "	2.75 to 2.95		
ditto (double weft) " "			
Cotton Yarns.		Metals and Sundries.	
No. 16 to 24 " " " per picul.	\$31.50 to 30.50	Iron flat and round " " " per pic	4.25 to 4.60
Reverse " " " " "	38.00 to 38.50	" nail rod " " " " "	4.25 to 4.75
" 28 to 32 " " " " "	37.00 to 40.50	" hoop " " " " " "	4.60 to 4.70
" 38 to 42 " small stock. "	41.00 to 47.00	" sheet... " " " " " "	4.50 to 5.50
		" wire " " " " " "	8.00 to 10.00
		" pig " " " " " "	2.30 to 2.50
		Lead " " " " " " "	7.00 to 7.50
		Tin Plates... " " " " per box.	8.00 to 9.00
		SUGAR.—Formosa in Bag	
		in Basket ... nom.... "	
		China No. 1 Ping-fah " "	
		do. No. 2 Ching-pak " "	
		do. No. 3 Ke-pak " "	
		do. No. 4 Kook-fah " "	
		do. No. 5 Kung-fuw " "	
		do. No. 6 E-pak " "	
		Swatow... " " " " " "	
		Daitoong " " " " " "	
		Sugar Candy... " " " " " "	
		Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) " "	
		Rice Japan... " " " " " "	
		Kerosene " " " " " per case.	
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.			
Plain Orleans " 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.90 to 8.10		
Figured Orleans " 29-30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.50		
Italian Cloth " 30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0.36		
Camlet Cords " 29-30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.40		
Camlets Assd. " 56-58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to 19.00		
Laatings Japan " 29-30 yds. 32 in.	14.00 to 16.00		

EXPORTS.

'EXPORTS'

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	1 per cent discount
Private Bills 10 ds. sight	2
" San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	100 1/2
30 days" sight Private....	102 1/2
" New York Bank Bills on demand...	100 1/2
30 d. s. Private.....	102 1/2
Gold Yen.....	41 1/2
Kinsats	41 1/2

THE "JAPAN MAIL."*A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.***TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

DAILY Edition, \$12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *via* San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.**AGENTS OF THE PAPER.**

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
 " Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
 NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
 SAN FRANCISCO.... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
 HONGKONG..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
 SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
 HIOGO & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.
 NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.
 who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these Papers.

INSURANCE.
The Chinese Insurance Company
 (LIMITED)

CAPITAL 1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500
 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

Paid-Up Capital, 300,000 Dollars.

MARINE POLICIES Granted to all parts of the
 World, at Current Rates.

The Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premiums on Risks to Ports West of Singapore is TEN per cent. (10 per cent.) On all other Insurances, a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33½ per cent.) on the Premium is allowed.

In addition to the Brokerage, SIXTY-SIX and TWO-THIRDS per cent. (66⅔ per cent.) of the Profits of the Company will be distributed Annually among all Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, proportionately to the amount of Premium paid by them. The distribution, as a Bonus to Contributors, for the year ending 31st December, 1873, was upwards of TWENTY-THREE per cent. (23 per cent.) on the premium.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,

Agents.

Yokohama, July 1, 1874.

3ms.

The Java Sea and Fire Insurance
Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire
Insurance Company,
AT BATAVIA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at
 Yokohama for the above Companies, is prepared
 to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second
 Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Colonies, First-Class...	12 Months...	1½ per Cent.
"	"	" 6 " ... 1 "
"	"	" 8 " ... 1½ "
"	"	" 1 " ... 1½ "
"	"	" 10 Days..... 1/16 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873.

12ms.

INSURANCE.
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance
Company.

L O N D O N

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£2,780,000

Total Annual Income.....£ 360,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents
 at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies AGA-
 INST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the
 Policies of this Company only when specially called for
 by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

London and Lancashire Fire
Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed
 Agents for the above-named Company at this Port,
 are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST
 FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents.

Yokohama, February 27, 1874.

6ms.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and
 Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all
 claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

North China Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WM. G. BAYNE
 has been appointed Agent at Yokohama, and
 is authorized to sign Policies of Insurance and ge-
 nerally transact the business of the above Company at
 that Port on and after the 1st January, 1873.

The Offices of the above Company have been opened
 on the Premises of Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.,
 No. 75.

By order of the Court of Directors.

HERBERT S. MORRIS,
 Secretary.

Shanghai, December 19, 1872.

The Batavia Sea and Fire
Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed
 Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept
 Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
 Agents.

Yokohama, September 3, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside), London,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfit-
ting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to
WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS

Of every description,

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Hosiery,
Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,
Household Furnishings, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery,
Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery,
Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanser" and the "Gresham" Sewing
Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and
at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders, and
balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot
in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any port
town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874.

52ins.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,
BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR
SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,
and well known all over the world.

Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR
BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam

Boilers.

Condensing and High Pressure

Steam Engines.

Donkey Engines.

Distillery Engines.

Air-pump Engines.

Wrought Iron Waterwheels.

Horizontal and Vertical Sugar

Mills of every description, with

suitable gearing.

Cane-juice Pumps.

Tubular and other steam Clari-

fiers.

Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.

Granulating Pans of every de-

scription.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons

per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874.

tf.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of
Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent
medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound
sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills.
I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund.....1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—Hon. R. ROWETT, Esq.

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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

HONGKONG.

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BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA.

FOOCHOW.

HANKOW.

HIOGO.

AMOI.

SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per
Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.

" 6 ".....4 per cent. " "

" 12 ".....5 per cent. " "

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every descrip-
tion of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places
in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,

Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to
the Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of
Cargo from this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT.

No. 44.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872.

tf

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

—:O:—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules
are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the
leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the
United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and
Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

Original from

12m

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORM**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. **THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.** Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



Aug. 1. 26ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kind. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, **THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London.** Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

CAUTION.—Merchandise Marks Act.—The celebrated **YORKSHIRE RELISH**.—Messrs. **GOODALL, RACKHOUSE & Co.,** of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion House, London, on the 6th June, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said label and trade mark or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—**J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Society, 12, King-street, Cheapside.**

Sept. 5, 4ins.

JAMES WHITFIELD,

CLARINGTON BROOK FORGE AND IRON FOUNDRY,

WIGAN, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND,

Maker of the celebrated Spades, Shovels, Forks, Miners' Tools, Cart Arms, Bushes; also Small Engines, Mortar Mills, Iron Castings for Collieries, GAS AND IRON WORKS, &c., &c. Dealer in Files, Saws, Steel, Builders' and Mechanics' Tools, Safety Lamps, Hoisting Blocks, Jacks, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Bolts, Washers, Rivets, Nails, Safes, Locks, Hinges, and all Ironmongery Goods of best quality as used for home consumption.

Aug. 29, 4ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.

JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.

ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS

PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.

MUSTARD, VINEGAR

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.

KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.

PICKLED SALMON.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS.

BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.

FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.

PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.

EAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES

PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.

PRESERVED BACON.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.

YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to

prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any

attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ins.

HARRISON & SONS,

EXPORT & GENERAL STATIONERS.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

DIE SINKERS,

SEAL ENGRAVERS,

RELIEF STAMPERS AND ILLUMINATORS,

LETTER PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTERS.

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN,

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

THE ROYAL FAMILY,

AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

An Illustrated Catalogue, with Samples of Paper, Specimens of Stamping, &c., Sent on Application.

HARRISON & SONS,

59, Pall Mall & 1, St. James' Street,

Printing } 45 & 46, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross,

Offices } 15 & 16, Gt. May's Buildings, London.

Yokohama, May 10, 1874.

26ins.